HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,029—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA!
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th	Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th	Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th	"
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th	"
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th	"
				1904.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd	Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7553	C. H. S. Tocque	9th	"
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th	"
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. F. Lendon	23rd	"
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th	"
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th	Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th	"
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th	"
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th	"
M. L. PERSIA	951	W. A. Wheler	5th	Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th	"
M. L. MACEDONIA	10500	T. S. Angus	19th	"
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th	"
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd	April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th	"
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	16th	"
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd	"
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th	"

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
COMANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
SIERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

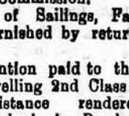
From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	32	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class,	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6300	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6500	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Khaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison	18th Nov.	28th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	16th Dec.	26th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 183
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 849; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS !

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	" 17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	" 17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	" 13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	" 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	...	" 15	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS :
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

GEM GOLD JEWELLERY.

PENDANTS,
BROOCHES,
BANGLES,
NECKLACES,
EARRINGS, STUDS,
MUFF CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
RINGS,
SCARF PINS,
&c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights,	from 12 lbs each... "	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	"	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	"	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	"	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... "	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	"	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	"	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy
NEMESIS.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE-LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, THE 23RD NOVEMBER,

AND

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, THE 24TH NOV.

"UNCLES AND AUNTS."

WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH NOVEMBER,

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,

"IN THE SOUP."

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

26TH AND 27TH NOVEMBER.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

LOST.

LOST or ROBBED on the 21st November, 1903, at 1 P. M. 15 Currency Notes, each of Rs. (1,000) of the following numbers, between Bank of Bombay and my office, situated at No. 1, Bruce Lane. Whoever will bring the Notes or their cities will be rewarded Rs. 500. Police included.

CA—10518, 28331, 37695, 39169, 35332, 37925, 37236, 37287, 31796, 29185, 33085, 38753, 25551, 30123, 16183.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS Co., LD.

ધી સીંધ એંડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 32ND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1903, at 3 P. M. to transact the following business viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1903.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની મુંડ,

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 23rd November to 7th December, 1903, both days inclusive.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that NAWAB MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN, of Hyderabad Deccan Mahomedan, has entered into a conditional contract with the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay TO SELL to those Trustees the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land situated within the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, containing by estimation 15,039 sq. yards or thereabouts, together with the Chawls, Dwelling-houses and other houses, buildings and erections standing thereon, bounded on or towards the North by Imamwada Road, Mogal Mosque, and Khoja Burial Ground, on or towards the East by Khoja Burial Ground, on or towards the South partly by Imamwada Road, partly by Khoja Burial Ground, partly by Imamwada Road, and partly by Mennonwada Road, Ward No. 2453, 2151, 2155 (1, 2, 3) and 3363 and 2511, Ward No. 2453 towards the West by Mennonwada Road and 2nd cross Road on the Plan No. M-110, dated 26th October, 1903, annexed to the said Agreement (a copy of which Plan can be seen at the Office of the said Trustees, Albert Buildings, Rampart Road, within the Fort of Bombay) and thereon surrounded by a red border line which said piece of land is part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the following Nos. viz:—Old No. 382 and 17, New Survey No. 3093, Pension and Tax and which said property is registered by the Municipality of Bombay, under the following Nos. viz:—

B. Ward Nos. 2123, 2145, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2142a 2133 (1), 2133 (2), 2133 (3), 2133 (4), 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2143, 2144, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150 (1), 2150 (2), 2151 (1), 2151 (2), 2151 (3), 2151 (4), 2152 (1), 2152 (2), 2152 (3) and 2152 (4).

Street-Nos. 611, 27, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 21-24, 21, 124, 125, 126, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28-29, 30, 31-32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38-40, 40, 41 and 42, and is now in the occupation of the Vendor or his tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase may be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.—Dated this 18th day of November, 1903.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 287, of 1901.

NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, Receiver in Testamentary Suit No. 1, of 1897, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJI SIDICK HAJI HASSUM RABIABAI, widow of HAJI HASSUM HAJI AYOOB, both of Bombay, Kutchi Memon inhabitants, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and FAZAL MOORAJ also of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, residing at Durga Moholla without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1903, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2777—78 and Street Nos. 31, 35, 35A, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Tandal Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of Haji Sidick Haji Hassum, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by the said Tandal Street, on the North by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Cassum, and on the South by the property of Sulleman Rahimtoola, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st defendant but are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff as Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of October 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1903-04.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1903, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

Rates of subscription for Season Tickets for the Extra Meetings are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket only	30	
Double Ticket i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	35	
Additional Lady's Ticket each.	5	
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Single Ticket only	40	30
Double Ticket i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	45	35
Additional Lady's Ticket each.	5	
Single Ticket, Lady only	15	

N. B.—Gentlemen's Tickets are *not* transferable. Ladies' Tickets are transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

SUNDAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	Rs.
Lady only	2
Lady accompanied by Gentleman, each	1
Single Ticket	5
Child's Ticket	2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	As. 12

Season Tickets will not be sold at the Gate and can be had only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road, BYCULLA.

or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
5, Green Street, FORT.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS, KEROSINE OIL CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE, AND EMPTY OIL AND TAR CASKS, FOR A PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, COMMENCING FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1903.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, at Victoria Terminus, up to 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903, for the PURCHASE of the above material.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

DELIVERIES.—To be taken monthly of such quantities as the Railway may have to dispose of.

PAYMENTS.—To be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot, prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 6th November, 1903.

WHAT IS THIS?

ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT?

That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs. 5,000

TO THE PURCHASERS OF A PURE SILVER PENCIL,
Rs. 2-8.
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN,
Rs. 2.
PURE SILVER TRINKET RING,
Re. 1-8.
SET OF STUDS OR GENT'S CHAIN,
Re. 1-8.
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8.
ENGLISH PALANKEEN TIME-PIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7-8.

UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost up to the 5th DECEMBER, 1903, and the DRAWING will be held on the 12th DECEMBER, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of the Public.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch		500
1 Do.	Cash		300
20 Prizes	„	Rs. 20 each	400
100 Do.	„	„ 10 „	1,000
200 Do.	„	„ 5 „	1,000
200 Do.	„	„ 4 „	800
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS—
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI:

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At Morarji Goculdas S. & W. Co.'s Mills, Sparibaz, Parel, 200 LOOMS of 37" to 80" reed space in good working order by Messrs. Dugdales and Harrisons. For further particulars apply to the Agents, Messrs. MORARJI GOCULDAS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic, Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—PLATINO, Highest Quality Work. PHOTO taken FREE.—DEWARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is NOW OPENED for Visitors, entirely under new and better Management. Occupies the highest and most central position consisting of detached Bungalows and Blocks, suitable for Families and others.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 13; Half-yearly Rs. 6½; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Books by W. R. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages at the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kamn and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in Ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR THICK HEAD—A dose of KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT & PURIFYING SALINE in the early morning is the best thing. Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL.

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND,

SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,

3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS STUFF ORDER

PEARSE & CO'S COFFEE

GROUND DAILY AT THEIR STEAM FACTORY.

		Each. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE	1 lb. tins	1 0	11 0
FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY	1 „	0 12	8 0
Do. do.	½ „	0 7	4 8

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

— IS —

ONE OF THE **PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY BEST DRIVING BELTS,**

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.

ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: **H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,**
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,

REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,

SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., rtd. whose work has practically doubled since last year, earnestly begs all who consult him to explicitly state their age, object in insuring and probable length of Indian residence. Existing Policies on which his opinion is required should be sent (registered) in original or else be accurately described.—22, Kensington Gardens Square London, W.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & Co.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

18, BANK STREET.

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable Mortgages (deposit of title deeds.)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE" NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

RESTORED

MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, exposure, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotency, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Rascination, Fetid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day and take advantage of the cure offered to you, which will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,

1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... ,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,20,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ "
,, 9 Months	4 "
,, 3 ,, ...	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs MENESSE & Co have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p m each day, at the B B and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather delivery bellows, forges, india-rubber scrap, heaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, ties, bars, drum, kegs, acid jars, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, steel scrap such as ferrules, coiled keys, tanks, bridge materials, girders, zinc, scrap, pumps, scrap copper, brass, cess and wrought iron, cast iron, columns, old rails, steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, crane, wood, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite "Readymoney House" (where the kit has been removed for the purposes of sale), the valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood and also Rutnagiri made household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, a handsome ebonized cottage piano by Schiedmayer, handsome old China jars and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oil paintings, brass and iron bedsteads, real Persian carrets, a handsome English built landaulette in very good order, set of double harness, &c., &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. W. K. HATCH, I. M. S., Principal, Grant Medical College.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. H. B. Smith, consisting of a D.-B. C.-F. gun by W. W. Greener, in leather case, a D.-B. C.-F. gun by Cogswell and Harrison, in canvas case, a D.-B, C.-F. Rifle, also by Cogswell and Harrison in canvas case, six-chamber revolver, also by Cogswell and Harrison, in leather case, saddle, binoculars, drawing instruments, surveyor's scales, books, wearing apparel, &c.

The property is on view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following appertaining to the estate of the late Mr. E. Fisk, consisting of silver open-faced and Hunting English chronograph and other watches by different makers, silver watch guards, gold framed eye-glass, set of gold sleeve links and studs, and collar button, silver snuff box vesegrette and match box, English, European, Oriental, French, Italian, Belgium, Danish, German, Portuguese, Bohemian, Austrian, Persian, Arabi, Egyptian, Mogul, Maharatta, Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, and other silver and copper coins, &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the followings:—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand table, hat and book stands, cots, large Brussels hall carpet 18 by 12 feet, dynamo swords, bayonets, cartridges, dispensary cupboard and counter.

1 gold minute repeater watch.
8 dozens new cane back bentwood chairs,
4 handsome steel engravings in frame.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second hand lady's and gent's bicycles,
1 handsome rubber tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham,
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second hand landau.
1 handsome Rail cart by Windower with bay water horse.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of John Connon High School, opposite the Queen's Statue, Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture. Also open carved blackwood furniture, suit of drawing room sofas and chairs, Japanese penal door Mirror cabinets, almirahs, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, best plateware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps, Indian carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of A. D. SHANKS Esq. proceeded to China.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901.....£ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 .....£ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
[CHIEF AGENTS]
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 11 16	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£93 1-1	=	+ 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-4	=	— 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-4	=	unchanged
2 months hence	26 13-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	58 3-4	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20·45	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·84 1-4	=	+ 3-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	=	do.
6 " " "	3 7-8 pr ct	=	do.
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	=	do.
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	=	do.

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 pr ct	=	do.
7 day market loans	3 1-4 pr ct	=	do.

Metals.—Copper Braziers £97 = — 10s.
Yellow metal 6 1-8d. unchanged.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d. do
Bar iron Belgian £5-0-0, do
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0, do
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0. do
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 11d. plus 1-2d.
Wheat Red Karachi, Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 28s. 4 1-2d. = unchanged.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, Dec.-Jan. Business done, 35s. 3d. = unchanged.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Nov.-Dec. Business done 35s. = plus 3d. Tone firm.
Linseed Bold, Nov.-Dec. Business done. 36s. = plus 3d. Tone steady.
Coffee in New York 6 = — 1-8
Arrival—Steamer Virginia.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£200,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 70,000
Silver to Calcutta	£120,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 10,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·02 plus 2. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 3-4—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 16,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·86	5·83	5·81	5·81
— 2	— 2	— 3	— 2
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June.-July,
5·81	5·80	5·80	5·79
—2	— 3	— 3	— 3

July.-Aug.
5·78
— 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	67,000	
Do. last year	47,000	
Exports to Great Britain	39,000	
Do. do Continent	35,000	
Mid-Uplands	11·30	— 5
Futures, month of Dec.	10·96	—10
Do. do. March	11·07	— 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-4	
Futures, month of Feb.	10·93	— 5
Do. do, May	11·20	—10
Tone at close	Barely steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 20th November, 1903:—

Cotton	3,157 bales.
Wheat	27,222 cwts.
Linseed	3,171 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,080 "
Gingellyseed	17,472 "
Poppyseed	2,107 "
Groundnuts	162 "
Castorseed	1,070 "
Rice	4,087 "
Myrabollams	2,423 "
Cottonseed	8,272 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	176 34
Marks 3 do do	138 34
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	130 1/2
Shanghai 30 do do	180
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	Rs. 98 5
1st Settlement	" 98 4

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0 to 5 9
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	6 to 6 5
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	34	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	32	8	0
50 per cent. " ...	31	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31-4
Club No. 1	" 30-12
Hard Red	" 24

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·81	5·78	5·77	5·76
—5	—5	—4	—5
Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July
5·70	5·76	5·76	5·75
—5	—4	—4	—4

July.-Aug.
5·74
—4

COTTON.—The Market is quiet, and prices have again given to-day Re. 1 to Rs. 2 with little demand from Exporters for forward delivery. For ready Cotton there is more enquiry, and pice lots of Damgan in Styles are fetching good prices—Omras and Khandeish are also in demand.

"Sutta" rates close at Rs. 238 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 184 1-2 for fully Good Bengals, the former rate being maintained owing to some buying in the bazaar.

Telegrams to hand from Hongkong of Saturday's date report [that during the preceding fortnight, 2,5000 bales of Bombay yarns were sold there, having 3,7000 bales as unsold. New Malwa opium was quoted at 910 dollars, per chest, old at 1,020, and very old at 1,100. Exchange on Bombay was ruling at Rs. 132 3-4 for 100 dollars. During the same period 8,500 bales of Indian yarns were sold at Shanghai, leaving 34,000 bales as unsold. The price of new Malwa opium was 700 taels per chest, old 740, and very old 820. Exchange was quoted at Rs. 185 1-2 per 100 taels.—

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	85 3-4
Bar Silver	27 1-4

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 31st October, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	1,90,000	7,000	3,27,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	116	4	199
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	22,45,181	30,56,155	92,181	53,93,517
Total for 18 weeks	23,75,181	32,46,155	99,181	57,20,517
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,81	2,16,931	3,642	3,31,433
Per mile of Ry. do.	68	132	2	202
Total for corresponding date do.	21,50,159	42,90,366	81,122	65,21,640
Decrease for the week			Rs.	4,438
Do, to date			"	3,01,123

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PALMER—Oct 26, at Fowey, Cornwall, wife of Lieut G S Palmer, 5th I H C, Indian Army of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Don-WAUCHOPE—SALMOND—Oct 28, at St Mark's, North Audley Street A R, son of the late Sir J Don-Wauchope, Bart, of Edmondstone, Midlothian, to Maizie, daughter of Major Gen Sir W Salmond, K C B.

FARISH—BONYNGE—Oct 28, at St Luke's, Chelsea, R V Farish, of the Royal Warwickshire Regt and Gray's Inn, to Alice Maud Mary, widow of F G Bonynge, M D, of New York.

HODGKE—TIARKS—Oct 29, at S Nicholas's Church, Chislehurst, Commander M H Hodges, R N, H M S Hermes, son of Lieut Col J F Hodges, of Dorchester, to Frederica Octavia, daughter of H F Tiarks.

SYKES—GORST—Oct 28, at the Roman Catholic Church, York M, son of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. of Sledmere, to Edith Violet, daughter of the Right Hon Sir J Gorst M P.

TAYLOR—TREVELYAN—Oct 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, A S Taylor, York Terrace, Regent's Park, to Gwendoline Lilias, daughter of the late Col G H Trevelyan, 42nd Black Watch.

YORKE—LYNCH-STAUNTON—Oct 28, at Purbrook, H R Yorke, son of the late Lieut-Col P Yorke, to Beatrix Victoire, daughter of Capt Lynch Staunton, late 14th Hussars.

DEATHS.

BRIDGE—Oct 28th, at Netley Firs, Botley, Hampshire, W A Bridge, colonel, late of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers aged 67.

GORGES—Oct 22, at Royal Terrace, East Kingstown, Major J A H Gorges, late captain and adjutant 5th batt Connaught Rangers, and formerly captain 67th Regt, Army of Bengal.

HUME—Nov 1, at Plymouth, Edith, the beloved and loving wife of H R Hume, Bombay Presidency District Police.

HEAHOTE—Oct 29, at Redvers, Pourocmouth, Sir W P Heathcote, Bart, late of the Rifle Brigade and 7th Hussars.

MAINWARING—Oct. 28, at Malborough Buildidge, Bath R Q Mainwaring, general, late Madras Staff Corps.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

STRICKLAND—October 27, at Kowloon, Hongkong, the wife of Major P C H Strickland, I M S, 93rd Burma Infantry, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLANKY—November 11, at Samastipore, to Mr and Mrs Carsten Blaney, a daughter.

O'BRIEN—November 13, at Aligarh, the wife of W H O'Brien, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SAVI—LEDGARD—November 14, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Foss Westcott and the Rev O W Stallard, Ernest Elliot Savi, only son of Mr Henry Nesbitt Savi, of Guildford, Surrey, to Florence Mary, eldest daughter of Mr H Ledgard, Cawnpore.

DEATHS.

LOVELOCK—November 18, at his residence, 21 Circular Road, Ballygonge, Arthur Samuel, in his 52nd year.

PALMER—November 17, at Bareilly, William Stuart Palmer Superintendent, Opium Agent Office, Ghazipur, aged 44 years and 9 days,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1-47m., 1-35a. Low water, 7-41m. 7-16a.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Meeting, Sir Jamsetjee School of Arts, 5-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

ON BOARD THE PANDIT.—Giga Mala, aged 20, while loading firewood in the hold of the s. s. Pandit on Friday got his leg fractured by the falling on it of a bundle of firewood. He was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

A MISSING TRUNK.—Mrs. Kennedy, a passenger by the steamer D. Balduino, which arrived in Bombay on the 5th instant, has reported to the police the loss of a trunk, on which her name was painted, and which contained wearing apparel valued at £35.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—On Friday, Dadu Maruti, aged 18 years, employed in the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill in Morse Road, Bombay, was accidentally struck by a broken iron pulley which got loose from the machinery. He was wounded in the knee, arm, and neck, and was removed to the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim during the month of October was 1,891 of whom 714 were adult males, 614 adult females, and 483 children, the chief prevailing diseases being malarial fever, diseases of the respiratory system, rheumatic affections, bowel complaints, and skin diseases.

MISSING.—On Friday afternoon, Anusiwa woman residing in Ramatipura 13th Lane, Bombay, has reported to the police that her daughter-in-law, Sita, aged 15 years, ran away from home, and is believed to have gone to her mother in her native country. She had on her ornaments valued at Rs. 24.—Rama Mahadev, aged 13, nephew of Bhayubai, has also been reported missing from his aunt's house in Haines Road. He had ornaments on his person valued at Rs. 8.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.—The eighth ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 137, Hornby Road, Mr. D. D. Barla presiding. The report showed a profit of Rs. 66,813 for the year. It was resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 35 per share, to re-elect the retiring directors Messrs. D. D. Barla and R. M. Kooka, and to appoint Mr. Hormasji Edalji Davar an auditor for the current year.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	Craigeuen
Selection	Geisha
Valse	Flower Show
Reminiscence of all Nations	
Clarionet Solo	Les Alsachernues
	Ricox.
	Jones.
	Coote.
	Godfrey.
	Le Theire.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—The case in which Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Elias Ezekiel, a sub-Inspector in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, with receiving Rs. 50 as illegal gratification from Joosub Jacob, a house-owner of Morland Road, was on Saturday called on for further hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Crawford of Messrs Crawford Brown & Co., Municipal Solicitors, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Acworth, solicitor, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides the Magistrate decided that the point whether the accused being a Municipal servant under Section 521 of the Municipal Act made him a public servant under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code be referred to the High Court and that the case be adjourned for judgment until the decision of the High Court was received on the point.

ROGUES FALL OUT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Power charged Harkison Dullabdas and Parbhudas Mathuradas, the first with personating a public servant and extortion and the second with abetment of the offences. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday evening both the accused went to the shop of Bachu, a pan-seller in Champa Guilie, The second accused told Bachu that the first accused was a Customs officer and asked him to pay Rs. 10 to the first accused else the latter would get him sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Bachu said he had eight annas only and offered the sum to them. The first accused refused to receive it and asked Bachu to show his till, Bachu did so, and a packet of six bad rupees was found in it. The first accused took the rupees and eight annas and left the shop with the second accused. Both the accused came near the fire brigade station in Kalbadevi Road and an altercation ensued between them over the share of the rupees. The first accused charged the second before a policeman with passing him bad coins. The policeman took both to the chowky where the second accused made a clean breast of what had happened. The complainant Bachu was subsequently found out. The accused pleaded not guilty. The second accused admitted six previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced the first to six months and the second to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the court on Saturday, and the following cases were tried before his lordship and a common jury.

THEFT OF GUNNY BAGS.

Mia Ali "alias" Mia Allisha, who was found guilty on the previous day of theft of six gunny bags, the property of one Hari Kanjee, was placed again at the bar. As the accused would not plead to twelve previous convictions, Mr. W. G. Baiter Jailer of the House of Correction, was called. He identified the accused and proved the last previous conviction. His lordship sentenced accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment, of which two months were ordered to be passed in solitary confinement.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Ithor Jao Leo alias Viterls, a native Christian, was charged with house-breaking and theft of two copper pots, the property of a malee living in a garden at Matunga, Mr. A. H. S. Aston appeared to prosecute.

The accused was tried on Friday before a common jury, who were divided in opinion by five to four; and his lordship thereupon ordered a new trial before another jury. The accused was tried before a fresh jury, who unanimously found him guilty of both charges.

His lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment, of which two months were ordered to be passed in solitary confinement.

The Sessions were then adjourned till Monday, the 30th inst.

A BRUTAL MURDER IN A FIELD.

MR. A. LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Poona, in October last, convicted Rakhma Baru Dhangar, Tatya Ganu Bhoi, and Nana Rama Dhangar of murder, and sentenced them each to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Aston, Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2; Mr, K. M Javeri for accused No. 3; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the three accused caused the death of Nana bin Baru, brother of accused No. 1, on the night of the 25th August last, while he was asleep, by strangling him by means of a noose formed of a turban belonging to the deceased himself. After committing the murder the accused, it was alleged, caused the dead body to be thrown into the river near the village of Bhavdi in the Haveli Taluka. Accused No. 2 was a creditor of the deceased and his brother accused No. 1, while accused No. 3 was a tenant of accused No. 2 in relation to the land mortgaged by the father of the deceased. There was a dispute between accused No. 1 and the deceased with regard to the division of the land, and quarrels used to take place between them very often. It was, moreover, insinuated that accused No. 3 had an improper intimacy with the widow of the deceased. As a consequence of this, there was enmity between the deceased and accused No. 3, and making away with the life of the deceased was a strong incentive on the part of accused No. 3. The evidence showed that the dead body of the deceased was found floating in the river near Bhavdi, the hands and the feet being tied with a turban. The body was taken to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona for a post mortem examination; and the Assistant Surgeon was of opinion that death must have been caused either by strangulation or suffocation, or both. On the night of the murder, the deceased was seen at his cowshed, and that accused No. 1 was lying in the field there, covered with a kind of pulse crop. About 9 o'clock that night, accused No 3, accompanied by another man, came there, said a witness in the case; whispered something to accused No. 1, and the three together went towards the cowshed of the deceased. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 had confessed their guilt, and they admitted that in conjuction with accused No. 3 they committed the murder. Witness Manikchand said that accused No 1 was quarrelling with the deceased for the unequal division of his ancestral land, and that he used to say he would see to it. Deceased cultivated the land and did not give my share out of its produce to accused No. 1. Another witness said that the three accused showed the way by which the dead body of the deceased was carried and the place in the river where it was thrown. Anandi, the widow of the deceased, stated that two days after her husband's disappearance, accused No. 1 said to her that people were saying that he had killed her husband and that the dead body of her husband had been recognised by a relation at Daltan and burned there. All the witnesses who saw the corpse stated that the turban was twisted round the deceased's neck and again round under his arms and was fastened to his legs. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder against the accused, and the Sessions Judge sentenced all three to death.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the court's judgment, said:—Having regard to the evidence and to the confessions made and repeated by accused Nos. 1 and 2, we are of opinion that the verdict of the jury was justified, and accordingly against those two accused we uphold the conviction and confirm the sentence. As against accused No. 3, who has made no confession, it is to our mind clear that the evidence is insufficient; and as it is open to us on the submission of

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS:
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL	at	2 12	do
TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide	at	1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS	2 6	per yard	
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0	per lb.	

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White, Scarlet and Brown	from 4 8 each
BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only	from 2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6'	4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'	From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS—6½' by 5'	from 2 13 do.

RUGS.
In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)
HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS, and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD,
CAWNPORE.

COOKING STOVES
AND
RANGES
TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL.
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME
OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS,
ROOM HEATERS,
HYDROCARBON BURNERS, BLOW LAMPS, ALL ACCESSORIES, FIRE BRICKS SHOVELS, POKERS, SCRAPERS, FLUE BRUSHES, &c.
LAWN MOWERS,
STOVE DEPOT,
17, HUMMUM STREET.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
63, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND."

It is not a school, or a class; you come for ten minutes; take your lesson, and return smiling the next day for another lesson. It is so easy. You laugh at its simplicity. Over 500 have been enrolled in Bombay including the Judges and Pleaders of the High Court.

A challenge was advertised—and is still open (see any Bombay or Madras Daily Paper) for 6 pupils of the "Up-to-date Shorthand" with 6 weeks' teaching, against 6 pupils of Pitman teaching of 6 months, for Rs. 1,000 aside, the winning pupils to have the Rs. 2,000, yet Pitmanites dare not accept. This offer is open to the whole of India.

1st Lesson write any word. No BOOKS TO BUY.
4th " do 40 words a minute.
11th " do 120 " "
21 Lessons for full course—6 weeks' study.

The fees are Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for the course in advance. On and after the 1st of January the fees really must be increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.

Lessons by Post, or by Peon messenger, same terms and just as easy to learn.

The Studios are opened from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal,
Late Special Reporter in the British Houses of Lords and Commons and High Courts.

STUDIOS:—
Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Madras, Y.M.C.A. Buildings.
Poona, 11, Main Street, Camp.
Ahmedabad, 497, Reid Rd. Kalupure.
Karachi, Preedy St.

PIANOS,
TROPICAL HARMONIUMS,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
AND
NEW MUSIC.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co., Ld.
BOMBAY
TAJ
MAHAL
PALACE
HOTEL,
OPENS ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER.
THE NEWEST, LARGEST, and BEST APPOINTED HOTEL in the East. Over 400 Rooms and Suites of Apartments with Baths, W.C., luxuriously furnished with all comforts. Large Dining Room, General and Ladies' Drawing Room, Bar and Smoking Room, all artistically decorated, 3 Electric Lifts, Electric Light and Fans, Turkish Bath, Livery Stables, Steam Laundry, Motor Boats and Motor Cars for excursions, permanent Hotel Orchestra, European Management, European Staff, Experienced French Chef at the head of the Kitchen Department. The Situation of the Hotel is unique, overlooking Apollo Bunder and Harbour.
TABLE D'HÔTE
AND
RESTAURANTS
Open to non-residents also.
ALTHOUGH EVERY COMFORT IS PROVIDED
THE CHARGES ARE MODERATE.
For Prices apply to
THE MANAGER.

THE
PIANO SHOP
WHERE you can have the best selection of thoroughly reliable first class PIANOS, on Special Terms for Cash or Monthly Payments, which will cost you no more than Pianos of unknown makers.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.
Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Oats, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PIANOFORTES
SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
Pianos by the above well-known makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1903.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

MR. GILES's report on the condition of public instruction in Bombay is a businesslike document. He shows that, omitting private ventures not under Government inspection, there are in the public schools of the Presidency 453,078 male pupils under instruction and 77,208 females. These figures are smaller than those for the previous year. The loss, however, Mr. Giles tells us, is more apparent than real, being chiefly due to the temporary closure of some important schools on account of plague and to the fact that others, re-opened just before the close of the official year, had not regained their normal strength—the net loss being 33 schools and 40,160 pupils. "Plague," writes Mr. Giles, "was more generally prevalent in the Presidency than in any preceding year, and the result is a complete vitiation of our educational statistics." The total figures show that in British districts, with an area of 123,070 square miles, 25,915 towns, and an estimated population of 18,573,767, there were 7,102 recognised schools with 391,485 pupils and 2,023 unrecognised schools with 46,970 pupils on the 31st March of the present year. The number of villages with schools was 5,874, and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 21, when the percentage of total pupils to population is 2·4. In Native States with an area of 65,761 square miles, 15,126 towns and inhabited villages, and an estimated population of 6,908,648, there were 2,493 recognised and 600 unrecognised schools with 138,801 and 22,452 pupils, respectively. The number of villages with schools was 2,082, and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 33, whilst the percentage of pupils to population was 2·4. In the Arts Colleges the attendance varied very little That of the Wilson College proved most satisfactory, and the principal complains that the present college building is hardly adequate for their accommodation and the need for enlargement is pressing. The attendance at the Law School declined, but at the Grant Medical College it rose in a marked manner, and the present premises are too small for requirements. The Poona College of Science makes good progress, but in this institution as in others the want of students' quarters is felt.

Reviewing the general condition of secondary education with reference to the native population, Mr. Giles tells us that the desire for education in English continues to grow, though during the past year very many schools have been grievously affected by plague. When the terrible effects of a severe visitation of this disease in a town are considered, he remarks, it is surprising to see how manfully the people rally and how schools of all kinds struggle against calamity. In the case of Government schools, the staff, at all events, are secure, but the managers of many aided schools have to continue their operations with resources weakened by the loss of all fees during the periods for which their school remains closed. The Department in such circumstances continues the grant of previous years, but this does not suffice to meet the wants of the schools and the necessities of the teaching staff. Mr. Giles thinks it may be largely due to unfortunate conditions that the secondary schools generally are unable to make due progress towards greater efficiency by the employment of really qualified teachers, but he is sad to have to state that as a rule managers pay little or no attention to the secondary teachers' certificate examination, which is open to all. In Government schools, it seems, qualification under this test is demanded from all new recruits, and nothing is more striking than the emphatic testimony of all the Educational Inspectors to the great improvement in teaching which has resulted in Government schools from the application of this test. Mr. Giles specially draws attention to this in the hope that the managers of aided schools will be more ready in the future to insist on their employees passing a test, which is open to all, and which, even though it may be deficient in some respects, at least provides that the teacher who has passed it has a competent theoretical and practical acquaintance with revised educational methods. Regarding schools for Europeans the Director states that owing to increased funds being available, it has been possible to re-assess the grants given to some schools during the year, with considerable benefit in most cases to the schools in question. Schools of this class in the Presidency are reported usually to be well housed and well managed, fairly well equipped, and their management efficient. In many cases education suffers, because there is a difficulty in reconciling the income with the expenditure and the managers are unable to offer salaries adequate to secure really qualified teachers. If in the future it is found possible to give increased aid to these schools, plainly writes Mr. Giles, the benefit will be great and the profession of a teacher in a European school may become attractive to those who now decline to serve on starvation salaries.

The chapter on the education of special classes is instructive reading. Of the Rajkumar College, we are told, that it ought in time to supply the wants of the whole Presidency. It was examined during the year by Mr. Macmillan, the Principal of the Elphinstone College and obtained an unusually favourable report; this notwithstanding that the work of the year was much interfered with by plague and somewhat by the Delhi Durbar, so that the college was closed for four months in all. Mr. Mayne, the present principal, argues that in spite of this the examination held by him at the close of the year showed that the teaching staff and the Kumars had done much to make up for lost time. "Altogether," writes Mr. Giles, "the account of the College is most satisfactory and reflects great credit on its administration by Mr. Waddington, whose departure for Ajmere is a distinct loss. Mr. Waddington was in charge of the College for many years, and his influence and example were always exercised in favour of what was straightforward, honourable, and manly." The northern division of the Presidency sufficiently provides for girassias and talukdars, but in the central and southern divisions no schools exist where the children of Chiefs can obtain the special education which is acknowledged to be so necessary. Normal schools and training colleges are satisfactorily reported upon. So too is the School of Art, to which Mr. Giles devotes considerable space. "The general condition of this most important institution" he considers very satisfactory, "as it is full of life and progress under its energetic Principal and his staff." Mr. Giles wishes that in future developments the school may be linked with Craft Schools in various parts of the Presidency and become a Central Normal School for Arts and Crafts teachers. As to Industrial Schools the Director is unable to report that the efforts made to promote the development of Industrial and Technical training are conducted on any regular or accepted system. He has hopes, however, and in his next report may have more to say on the subject. Meantime, the present report, generally speaking, is as satisfactory as may be, and one on which the department is to be congratulated.

NEW ZEALAND AND TARIFFS.

MR. SEDDON has been able to fulfil the promise contained in his telegram to Mr. Chamberlain on the latter's resignation. He congratulated the ex-Colonial Secretary on being free to advocate his fiscal proposals, and added by way of supreme encouragement: "I am bringing forward a scheme of tariff reform." There was all the abounding confidence of Mr. Richard Seddon in himself in the emphasis on the personal pronoun and no doubt Mr. Chamberlain felt sufficiently inspired by the example to go forward dauntlessly with his self-imposed task. New Zealand, in the confidence of her extreme youth, has been already the pioneer of a good many legislative experiments, but excellent as they appear to be in the conditions of New Zealand, England has not yet shown any remarkable tendency to follow the path being pursued by this most venturesome of her colonies. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Chamberlain's eloquence and the golden promise of full employment and fair wages, which he holds out to the industrious workman, will suffice to convince the British public that the time has come when it is necessary for Great Britain to secure her existence by dependence on her offspring. The peculiarity of the case for fiscal reform is the reversible nature of the "Imperial Statesman's" ideas. Great Britain is urged to rely more upon her colonies because her commercial predominance in the world is passing away and at the same time she is urged to give a helping hand to her colonies, to make some sacrifices for the benefit of her Colonial offspring. It is difficult to know whether Mr. Chamberlain believes that England has reached the venerable and decrepit stage when she needs help, or whether such vigorous commonwealths as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada are unable to fend for themselves. Mr Seddon and New Zealand, however, know precisely what they want and how they propose to get it. New Zealand wants to develop her own resources, to supply as far as may be her own manufactured products, and to retain and increase the market for her wool and frozen mutton. To secure these results the Tariff Act, which has just become law, increases the duties on certain manufactured goods other than British by amounts ranging from twenty to fifty per cent., and raises the duty on tea not grown in the British empire by twenty per cent. British grown tea under the operation of the Act, which will come into force in March next, will be exempt from duty. Indian and Ceylon planters will see in this change of the tariff law a matter for satisfaction. The present duty on all tea imported into New Zealand is twopence per lb. The effect of the tariff change, while freeing British tea from duty, will be to increase the duty on tea produced by China, Japan, and Java to over threepence per lb. By far the larger proportion of New Zealand imports of tea are the product of India and Ceylon, and as the result of the preferences now decided upon these imports should be increased The extra duty on Chinese and other foreign tea should kill off that competition, and besides the natural increase in the East Indian product to supply the deficiency, it may be assumed that the absence of duty will cheapen it to the consumer and consequently lead to a much greater demand. The Indian tea industry may thus expect to benefit by the adoption of Mr. Seddon's Bill, and no doubt New Zealand hopes to get some direct benefit in return by a growth of trade with India on the other account.

PRISON TREATMENT IN JAMMU.

DR. B. R. SAWHNEY, whose name is best known in connection with plague research in this country, has some excellent ideas upon the treatment of Indian prisoners. In his official capacity as Superintendent of jails in Jammu Province he has had a good opportunity of studying the effect of the methods at present in vogue there, and he has come to the conclusion that the chance of reformation offered to the average malefactor incarcerated in the jails of Jammu is very small. He points out that the prisoner who has an easy time of it whilst in jail eventually leaves the institution not reformed as he should be, but more debased in mind than ever, and in all probability distinctly improved physically into the bargain, so that he is able to recommence his nefarious career more vigorously than ever. There is, he states, a lack of real penalty in the treatment accorded to the criminal, and he thinks that this is one of the chief causes of the increase of crime. He paints a picture of life within the walls of the prison, which would probably make the criminal chuckle. "He is," says Dr. Sawhney, "provided with regular and sufficient, though somewhat poor, food, and is found bedding, clothing, and sleeping accommodation suited to the weather. In case of sickness medical advice is forthcoming In health the work exacted from him is thoughtfully proportioned to his physique. In respect of these necessaries of life he is perhaps as well off in the jail as he could expect to be at home, considering the social status of the population from which our criminals are generally derived." More than this, he is not even debarred the benefit of social intercourse with his fellows. He is herded up with the rest and can joke and giggle and concoct new schemes of plunder and criminality, and the only inconvenience he suffers amounts to nothing more than mere irksomeness, a disadvantage which is probably shared by the average villager who never goes outside the boundaries of his village. The remedies to this system are obvious. Dr. Sawhney suggests hard work and isolation. Real and not nominal hard labour should be enforced, and the various classes of criminals should be isolated in such a manner that the contaminating effect of men habituated to crime upon young offenders would be avoided. Single cell accommodation is also advised for notoriously bad characters, and for those convicts whose association with others is detrimental to good order and discipline. This, Dr. Sawhney says, is available to a very limited extent in the jails of Jammu. The whole of the doctor's suggestions are intelligent and worth consideration.

It is believed that Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim will be the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, will arrive at Bombay on Tuesday, the 24th instant, returning to Poona on the 26th idem. The arrival and departure will be private.

We learn that H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore will open the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition in December.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province has cancelled his visit to the Tochi Valley, Bannu, and Dera Ismail-Khan, and will return to Peshawar on the 29th instant.

The Rajah of Mandasa telegraphs that an earthquake was experienced at Mandasa lasting for about 20 seconds, with direction from South to North, at 7-20 p.m., on Wednesday.

The Madras Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 2,000 to any person who will give information which will lead to the detection and conviction of persons concerned in the recent Government Special Test Examination frauds.

The Madras Government has decided to buy its paper of different kinds from Indian mills, instead of through the Director-General of Stores at the India Office. Over Rs. 2½ lakhs is allotted in the Budget Estimates of the next two years for this purpose.

We are glad to know that the Central Hindu College has taken another step to discourage premature marriages. From March next, a double admission fee and double tuition fee will be charged for all married boys in the Xth and IXth classes, the Matriculation class and the one below it. In the lower classes married boys are not admitted.

Kunwar Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., of Patiala, has been appointed a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council in place of the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., whose term of office has expired. The Hon'ble Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E., whose term of office has also expired, has been reappointed.

A sign of the approaching transfer of Chitagong to Assam appears in the last "Cacutta Gazette" in the shape of a notification that an extensive piece of land is to be taken up by Government at the public expense for public buildings, residences for officials, and the like. The area of the land proposed to be acquired is 250 acres more or less, and comprises some of the best sites in the station of Chittagong and includes some of the residences of the Europeans engaged in commerce. It is also apparently contemplated to improve the port, as the Government are taking up land measuring three miles in length and about 500 feet in breadth in the villages of Hulishar and Goraldaraga, which are situated near the present jetties of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company. On the opening of the hill section of the Railway a large increase in the export and import trade of the port may be expected as the line will then command the tea districts of Upper Assam.

There is a paragraph in a recent letter from the London Committee of the Indian Tea Association which suggests that the Committee is hardly so wide awake as it might be says the "Pioneer." The Committee refer to a statement in a tea-broker's circular to the effect that the Persian duty on Indian tea had recently been raised by 95 per cent, and add that they had heard nothing of this reported increase. It is now many months since the new Anglo-Persian Commercial Treaty was ratified, and the unfavourable treatment of Indian tea under that Treaty was the subject of much comment in the Indian Press and was certainly referred to more than once in the columns of the "Times." In these days of keen competition, it is rather remarkable that a representative body like the London Committee should have overlooked entirely a matter of such importance to the Indian tea trade and still more that the Indian Tea Association should have failed to keep them fully informed.

Our recent remarks regarding the tendency of young officers to escape from regimental service in the Indian Army may be illustrated, says the "Pioneer," by the case of a battalion just ordered to Sikkim. It has three officers seconded and a fourth acting in a musketry appointment. To bring up the number of double Company Officers to the required strength five Lieutenants have been drawn from other regiments. This kind of thing invariably happens when an expeditionary Force is placed under order, and Commanding officers have to make the best of it. They would be better pleased if they had officers who really belonged to the corps and knew the men; but so long as the attraction of the Staff continue they will try in vain to keep the subalterns originally posted for duty. When a great campaign is undertaken it will be realized how mischievous is the present system, particularly if operations are spread over two or three years. Battalions will then be fortunate if they can muster even six British officers all told, after the first few months in the field. As it is the Double Company organisation has never been properly worked owing to the paucity of officers. Who then is to become responsible for the training of recruits and the instruction of the rank-and-file generally in cantonments when a war is in progress? The subject is one that presses for early consideration, as the efficiency of the Indian Army cannot possibly be maintained if the present state of things is allowed to go on indefinitely.

RUSSIA IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE FRUITS OF PERSISTENCE.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

The latest news of Russian activity in Central Asia comes from the frontier of Afghanistan. It thus carries a personal interest for ourselves, and, as a fresh example of Russian craft and persistence in this direction, deserves close scrutiny. In view of Far Eastern eventualities it is quite consonant with Russia's "modus operandi" at every fresh step towards the realisation of her designs in this quarter or in Persia that she should now seek to curtail Great Britain's initiative in the China seas by providing her with sufficient embarrassment elsewhere. Russia has always found British Governments peculiarly impressionable, to use no harsher word, and has rarely failed to accompany each fresh forward move in China by a few warning notes upon the tensity of political conditions in Central Asia.

In the stern strong days of AbdurRahman Russia, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," was kept at arm's length, and Moscovite guile was met by craft as wily as itself. Indeed, had it not been for the absolute poltroonery of a British Government, Russia would not be seated on Afghan territory to-day, and would not occupy a position constituting a perpetual menace to the integrity of the Ameer's territory and to the peace of the Anglo-Indian Empire. Deserted though he was by Britain in his hour of need at Penjdeh, yet the late Ameer was never induced to turn to Russia, charm she never so craftily. But since Abdur Rahman slept with his fathers the persistence of his old enemy, which is superior to the limitations of mortality, is succeeding with the son where it was foiled by the father.

It does not need the many rumours which are routed about in the Mahomedan world of what is going on at Kabul under Habbibullah to put Simla on the "qui vive." Indications are not wanting that the arrival of a certain asperity in Anglo-Afghan relations has been marked by an unmistakable increase of urbanity between the Afghan authorities and the sedulous representatives of the Tsar.

When recently the famine-stricken villages on the northern borders of Afghanistan were in sore straits for food, who was it opened their granaries and supplied free rations with a noble and disinterested generosity but the soldiers of the White Tsar across the frontier? Afghan traders, too, have lately been afforded every encouragement to extend their trade with Russia which lenient tariff arrangements could bestow, and nothing has been neglected to cultivate closer relations and to establish an intimacy the like of which Abdur Rahman would never have permitted in his day. All this has been in somewhat startling contrast to the relations with the Indian Government, whose officials not so very long since were seized by Afghan soldiers for overstepping the border and imprisoned under orders—it has never been doubted—from Kabul.

Meanwhile Russia, with tireless persistence, has been claiming from the British Government a right to official representation in Afghanistan and to establish formal relations with the Court of Kabul. A short time since, Lord Curzon rejected with no lack of decision an insidious proposal from Russia for the establishment of direct communication between Russian and Afghan officials on the frontier, and thus to tacitly promote the abandonment of our claim to the management of Afghanistan's external relations.

Thwarted in this attempt, Russia, who was determined to succeed in her purpose with our consent or without it, hit upon another plan. The delimited frontier between Russian territory and Afghanistan was unfurnished with border posts! She has, therefore, despatched a Commission to rectify this error. The co-operation of Afghan Commissioners was of course an obvious corollary; and thus, as the Ameer has not deemed it part of his duty to secure the presence of British officials, Russia dexterously achieves what we previously refused her—namely, the right to discuss politics with Afghan officials, a circumstance which we cannot expect to have any but the most unfortunate effect upon the relations of our ward and its suzerain, the Indian Government. But this is by no means all that Russia has succeeded in carrying through. Repeatedly denied official representation in Afghanistan, she has never for a moment abandoned her intention to score another throw at the expense of Great Britain. And the measure of success she has achieved during the last eighteen months affords a perfect illustration of the persistence and craft with which Russia endeavours to inoculate her intended victims with the bacilli of Pan slavic domination.

Within the last twelve months five Russians, well versed in the language and customs of those to whom their wily masters were sending them, went into Afghanistan. They posed as casual travellers, and were wandering about in an aimless fashion when they were captured and taken into Kabul. For a time they remained in captivity, but for all that they made no attempt to appeal to the Russian Government against this sudden curtailment of their personal liberty. On the contrary it was a well-considered item of their programme, and everything was working for the success of their scheme. In due time they exhibited so much reconcilement with their surroundings that they one and all embraced Islamism, and were accordingly set at liberty and allowed to take up their abode in Kabul. Since then one or two have started in business as merchants doing trade with North, by which means, no doubt, they obtain all the funds they require for the prosecution of their propaganda. At the present time they enjoy full liberty to come and go among the Afghan people, and although not possessing the prestige of accredited representatives of the Tsar, they are nevertheless doing good work for their master, which will not fail to bear fruit in its season.

Such tactics are essentially Russian By open aggression or underhand cunning she devotes herself to one consistent and universal objective—the constant removal of her neighbour's landmark. Her present policy towards Afghanistan is inspired by the fact that, possessed of all the Central Asian territory up to the Ameer's frontier, she is faced by the alternative of abandoning her forward policy in this direction or of committing a fresh breach in the numerous pledges she has entered into respecting the Afghan frontier. That she intends to choose the latter no one not suffering from political or party ophthalmia can possibly doubt.

If one discusses with Russian officers the subject of their advance towards India, they laugh at the notion of their forcible advance through Afghanistan. Such, they are aware, would be doomed to failure. But they argue: assume Afghanistan to be non-existent, and the Russian boundary to be coincident with the Indian, Russia would then be as much at home on her side of the frontier as Great Britain is on hers to-day.

It is all very well to laugh at the idea of Russia's absorption of Afghanistan. The whole course of Russia's advance through Central Asia has been punctuated by the laughter of British fools who always believed she had reached her utmost limit. Russia on her side remembers how she has already snatched a large and important area of Afghan territory under the very nose of Britain and in the sight of British soldiers. She remembers how a British Premier—Gladstone—stood up in the House of Commons, and, in place of insisting on the restitution that Russia would undoubtedly have made, swallowed down the humiliation in the face of all men. She trusts to achieve equal success in some favourable conjunction of future circumstances, and who shall say her confidence is misplaced?

In connection with the Agricultural Banks scheme it has been suggested to the "Madras Mail" that the Madras Government before replying to the Government of India's reference on the subject of the Bill, might well obtain the opinion of some leading Indians interested in the matter, especially those connected with the larger Nidhis. The suggestion is an excellent one and we trust that the Government will be able to see their way to giving effect to it.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TASK.

Campaign in Wales.

A PROGRAMME FOR WORKERS.

FULL WORK AND FAIR WAGES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a made speech made at Cardiff, which was characterised by the utmost confidence, said he thought the Tariff reformers had made good progress and that free trade was doomed.

Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a mass meeting of working men at Newport, said: I shall not be satisfied until there is in Great Britain full employment and fair wages for every honest and industrious man.

I am not, he said, afraid of the results of any tariff war, and as a result of two months' experience of the operation of the surtax on German imports, the Canadian Customs department is convinced that the surtax will reduce German imports generally by half.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION.

Report of the Commission.

IMPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The Transvaal Labour Commission's report says that the total shortage of labour in the Transvaal is 241,000 including mining labour which totals 120,000.

The supply from Central and South Africa is not sufficient for the Transvaal's wants. The Commission suggests no remedies, but it is expected that the Transvaal Council will be invited to pass an ordinance in favour of importing alien labour.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Lord Lamington's Coming.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Lord and Lady Lamington will leave Marseilles for Bombay in the Mongolia on the 27th instant.

Colonel Owen has been appointed Military Secretary to his Excellency and Captains Baker and Merrick Aide de-Camps.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Pilgrimage to Medina.

DEPARTURE FROM JEDDAH.

The Begum of Bhopal has left Jeddah on a pilgrimage to Medina with a special complimentary escort.

THE BEYROUT TROUBLE.

American Squadron Departs.

The American Squadron at Beyrout has been ordered to leave there.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

Foreign Policy in Accord.

CLOSE OF THE ROYAL VISIT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Reuter is informed that the result of the conference between Lord Lansdowne and Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, is that perfect accord has been reached on all questions of foreign policy between the two Governments.

Their Majesties King Edward and King Emmanuel had a day's shooting to-day on Virginia Water.

King Emmanuel afterwards received a number of deputations from Windsor.

A state banquet took place in the evening.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

King Emmanuel last evening received a deputation representing commercial and industrial interests.

Sir John Aird in presenting the deputation mentioned that he employed 2,000 Italian workmen on the Assuan dam and all had worked well.

His Majesty replied promptly that Italian workmen were always excellent.

The King and Queen of Italy left Portsmouth to-day for Rome after a most successful visit both socially and politically.

NEW ZEALAND TARIFFS.

Mr. Seddon's Bill Carried.

IMMEDIATE OPERATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The New Zealand Preferential Tariff Bill has passed the Council and will be enforced immediately.

It provides for the removal of the duty on tea grown in British dominions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PANAMA TREATY.

What the New Republic Gains.

PROTECTION AND A SUBSIDY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Panama Canal Treaty has been published.

The United States guarantees to maintain Panama's independence and pays Panama a quarter of a million dollars annually after 1912.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Premiers in Conflict.

AN EPITHET RESENTED.

The Army settlement mentioned on the 30th ultimo has led to an open conflict between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers.

Count Tisza in the Diet described the speech of Herr Koerber in the Reichsrath regarding the same, which offended Hungarian sentiment, as the utterance of a distinguished foreigner to which no importance need be attached. Herr Koerber in the Reichsrath to-day, amid cheers, strongly protested against the epithet foreigner.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

THE KISHINEFF MASSACRES.

M. WITTE SUPERSEDING M. PLEHVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Lucknow, November 21st:—The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires that changes in the Russian diplomatic service indicate the inauguration of a milder regime.

It is reported that M. De Witte will supersede M. Plehve on account of the alleged responsibility of the latter for the Kishineff massacres.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ACTION AGAINST THE "BENGALEE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

The case of Mr. F. M. G. H. Jolly, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Assam, against Mr. Surrendranath Banerjee, Editor of the "Bengalee," was called on before Mr. Justice Sale yesterday.

The plaintiff claims Rs. 20,000 as damages for the publication of a libel in the "Bengalee," wherein it was stated that Jolly had stolen Rs. 600 in currency notes belonging to Dr. Henderson and paid Messrs. Manton and Co. for a gun with one of these notes, in consequence of which he was dismissed from Government service after a private enquiry.

Defendant in his written statement says the article was not falsely or maliciously published, but in good faith, in the public interest, and for the public good, that the defendant is not entitled to damages, and that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

It is stated that the intention of the Government of India with regard to the Official Secrets Amendment Bill is to refer it to a Select Committee on the 4th December next.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary-Major W. R. Hagger, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, from the date on which he is relieved by Veterinary-Major J. Brodie-Mills, of the duties of Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College.

Veterinary-Captain W. O. Dawson, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, from the date on which he is relieved by Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger, of his duties as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, I.M.S., has been placed temporarily on special duty with the Viceroy.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 22.

The Tilak case will come on for hearing on 7th December next.

DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF FREEMASONRY FOR BOMBAY.

* His Royal Highness the Grand Master of English Freemasonry has been pleased to appoint Sir Lawrence Jenkins, G. C. I. E., to the office of the District Grand Master for Bombay in the room of Lord Northcote resigned.

THE MURDER OF A WOMAN AT POONA.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Manajee Gunga [illegible], who murdered a woman in broad day [illegible] the Sessions Judge, to transportation [illegible] Mr.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BANGALORE.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 21.

A local train which left Whitefield at 7 last night for Bangalore, consisting of two brake vans, a composite and six third class carriages, was thrown off the metals within a mile of Bangalore level crossing near Benson town.

The engine and five third class carriages were clean derailed, and had it not been that the ground was soft the engine would have gone down a steep bank with all the carriages; but as it was no loss of life occurred. The engine lies with its funnel almost on the ground and its wheels in the air while the permanent way has been much damaged.

The third class passengers as usual fled for their lives not looking back to see if they could be of any assistance.

A breakdown train from Jolarpet was immediately arranged for and the line is being rapidly cleared. The 6-30 train to Madras this morning has been cancelled, and the Madras mail will stop to-day at the scene of the accident which is fortunately near the terminus.

A block lasting three or four days is expected.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

FOURTH DAY.

POONA, NOVEMBER 21.

The British and Native Championship series of competitions were commenced to-day. The weather in the morning was not so misty as before. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, Brigadier-General Greenfield, and several officers visited the ranges and witnessed the shooting. Lance-Corporal Harvey, Seaforth Highlanders, made a total possible in the 200 yards competition, and carried off the 1st prize. The Western India cup was won by the Seaforth Highlanders amongst the British and by the 117th Mahratta Infantry among the natives. The Seaforth Highlanders also won the Rossiter Memorial Challenge Cup. The following are the results of to-day's shooting:—

WESTERN INDIA CUP—Natives.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st—117th Mahratta Infantry	21 and Cup	60
109th Bombay Infantry	20	30

Seven teams competed.

WESTERN INDIA CUP—British.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st Seaforth Highlanders	26 and Cup	50
1st Cheshire Regiment	17	...

Five team competed.

ROSSITER MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st Seaforth Highlanders	260 and Cup.	37-8

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP—200 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs
Lce-Corpl Harvey Seaforth High	35	50
Sergt Major Hulby, York and Lanc	34	25
Lce Corpl Buxton Cheshire	34	15
Sergt Fitzgerald Connaught Rang	34	10
Pte Pringell Royal Scots	34	10
Sergt Ryder Connaught Rangers	34	5
Colr Sergt Parr B B & C I R Vol	34	5
Lieut Smyth Connaught Rangers	33	5
Capt Marshall Sea orth	33	5
Lce Corpl Loharty Seaforth	33	5
Pte Truth York and Lanc	33	5
Sergt Fisher Cheshires	33	6
Lce Sergt Pugh Rl Scots	33	5

Ten Prizes of Rs. 3.

CHAMPIONSHIP—200 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sepoy Syed Jhefur 94th Russels	34	20
Subr Mirza Abas Baig 117th Infantry	34	20
Nk Ganu Sonde 103rd Maharattas	34	20
Clr Hav Mahadu Madwell 125th Regt	34	10
Lce Duf Ghulam Mahomed Khan 29th Lancers	34	10
Lce Nk Shivaji Sawant 103rd Maharatta	33	5
Jan Deoji Gargote 103rd Maharattas	33	5
Sepoy Sadam Khan 94th Russels	33	5
Hav Sayed Karim 3rd S and M	33	5
Nk Garud Powar 120th Rajput	33	5
Subr Ramprasad Tiwari, 94th Russels	33	5
Sub Sk Dada Hayat 94th Russels	33	5
Nk Lakka 4th Meh Infantry	33	5

There were also five Prizes of Rs 4 and 20 of Rs 2.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following General Officers commanding districts will complete the tenure of their appointments during 1904:—Major-General Sir C. C. Egerton, Peshawar, 1st April; Major-General Sir N. R. Stewart, Madras, 29th June; and Brigadier-General G. L. R. Richardson, Bundelkhand, 20th September.

ARRIVALS: NOVEMBER 20.—Thacker, Capt. Bo., S. and T. Corps., on leave, from Kamptee.

Wright, Lieut., Bo., the Connaught Rangers, on leave, from Deolali.

Grace, Capt., Bo., 105th M. L. I., from furlough from England.

Button-Dawson, Lieut.-Col., Bo., Meywar Bhil Corps, from England.

Lash, Capt., Bo., 113th Inft., on leave from Quetta.

Swiney, Lieut.-Col., Bo., 20th Deccan Hrse, on remount duty, from Bolarum.

Keown, Major, Bo., 125th Napier Rifles, on duty, from Baghdad.

Vanderzee, Capt., Ms., R. A., on dut, from Madras.

Boone, Lieut., Punj., R. A., from leave, from England.

Ramsay, Lieut.-Col., Punj., 24th Punjabis, from England.

Wintle, Major, Punjab, 15th Lancers, from England.

Houston, Capt, Punj, 55th C. Rifles on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.

Fraser, Capt, Punj, 19th Inft, on leave, from Umballa.

Young, Major, Beng, [illegible] Inft, from leave from England.

Nicolay, Lieut. Beng, 2nd P. W. O. Goorkhas, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE: NOVEMBER—20.—Ramsay, Lieut.-Col, Punjabis, 24th Punjabis, to rejoin, to Jhelam.

Wint[illegible] Major, Punj, 15th Lancers, to rejoin, to Sialkot.

[illegible]ton-Dawson, Lieut.-Col, Bo., Meywar Bhil Corps, off leave, to Kherwara.

Young, Major, Beng, 6th Inft, to rejoin, to Meerut.

Raitt., Major, Beng., Indian Army on duty to Jabalpur.

Nicolay, Lieut. Beng., 2nd P. W. O. Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Dehra Dun.

RACING AT BANGALORE.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 21.

The second day's programme of the Bangalore November Handicap Races was run off to-day in fine weather. The fields were large. Details:—

POLO SCURRY—3 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Doris (11st 7lbs), Thompson 1
Major Lawless' Black Michael (11st), Owner 2
Mr Webster's Derision (9st 11lbs), Mr Saunders 3

Also ran:—Lady Abbess (11st 7lbs); and Jack Horner (9st).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Doris; 1 1-2 to 1 against Lady Abbess; threes Derision; and eights the rest.

Won by one and a half lengths. Time—44secs.

Black Michael was disqualified for not drawing the weight. Derision was, therefore, placed second.

THE SCURRY—3 furlongs.

Mr Kindersley's Freia (9st), Gooloo 1
Mr West's Firebrand (9st 2lbs), Major Lawless 2
Major Logan Homes' Mary Jane (10st), Mr Saunders 3

Also ran:—Non Such (10st 6lbs); Lady Superior (9st 10lbs); Chota Saheb (8st 7lbs); Whitefield (7st 7lbs).

Betting:—Evens Non Such; twos Mary, Jane, and Freda; threes Lady Superior and Firebrand; fives Chota Saheb; and eights Whitefield.

Won by a length. Time—41 4-5secs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—3 quarters of a mile.

Col Sprot's Harefoot (10st 2lbs), Capt Dongall 1
Mr Abbey's Chance Shot (8st 12lbs), Maree 2
Mr Sydenham's Syndic (10st 4lbs), Col Armstrong 3

Also ran:—Dharwar (10st 4lbs); Shah Navaz (9st 4lbs).

Betting:—Evens Syndic; twos Shah Navaz; threes Harefoot and Chance Shot; fives Dharwar.

Won by two lengths. Time—1min 31secs.

THE CUBBON PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr Lakshmi Kantaraj Ur's Guru (11st 10lbs), Thompson 1
Major Hamilton's Rubicon (8st 12lbs), Mr Jan 2
Mr Graham's De Wet (8st 12lbs), Maree 3

Also ran:—Ombree (9st 10lbs); Viscount (7st 10lbs); Larrikin (7st).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Guru; 2 to 1 against Ombree; threes Rubicon; sixes De Wet and Viscount; any price Larrikin.

Won by a short head. Time—1min 22 2-5secs.

THE BANGALORE PLATE—3 quarters of a mile.

Capt Dougall's Lancer (10st 9lbs), Owner 1
Mr Dockray Waterhouse's Flight (8st 5lbs), Col Armstrong 2
Mr Sydenham's Shot Silk (10st), Mr Graham 3

Also ran:—Non Such (10st); Mary Jane (9st 10lbs); Rosamond (9st 7lbs); Sardine (9st 6lbs); Pompadour (8st 7lbs); Dolly (8st).

Betting:—1 1-2 to 1 against Lancer; twos Rosamond, Flight, and Sardine; threes Pompadour; sixes the others.

Won by half a length. Time—1min. 25secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 6TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English mails of the 6th November. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Taylor Mr R
Morling Mr D A
Fenton Lt Col and Mrs
Abbott Miss
Barclay Mr J
Whitley Mr and Mrs R
Rutherford Mr A
Gibson Miss B
McDuff Mrs E
Gray Mrs H and infants
Deane Mr R R
Stephens Mr and Mrs W
George Mr and Mrs L S
Fraser Mrs J B
Lawson Capt
Newman Mr W J
Guzdar Mr R B
Elliott Mr W E
Cutler Mrs and inft
Guse Mr H
Fear Miss
Crichton Mr R M
Barnes Mr L H
Young Lt M J D
Rickard Mrs and inft
Molony Mr J C
Wilmhurst Miss
Cork Mr F L
Haddrell Miss
Farmer Capt J
Critchley Mr C E B
Colley Mrs
Ginger Mr A S
Cabral Miss
Armstrong Lt H
Hewson Mr R B
Holt Mr A C
Deane Major A R and Mrs and child
Macan Mr R B
Ball Mr A
Duncan Mr C T
Mrs Griffith's child
Rye Mr H B T
Lonman Mr A
Lotbiniere Major and Mrs
Colley Lieut
Stephenson Miss L
Cosky Dr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Johnson Mr C G
Dodgson Mr J and Mrs
Miller Mr T
Pratt Lt H R E
Young Mr C A
Murray Major W G
Montgomerie Mr A
McMillan Mr M
Marshall Mr E J
Windham Capt J
Hudson Mr and Mrs
Harford Mr, Mrs, and infant
Lawrence Mr L
Goldthorpe Capt F H
Keatinge Mrs
Jacob Mrs
Scroggie Miss
Beveridge Mr R
Williamson Dr and Mrs J R
Bailey Capt W A
Richardson Mr C W
Rideout Major F C W
Minnikin Mr G F
Shilliday Miss A
Brooks Miss Lake
Storey Mr W E
Lawrence Mrs
McDonnell Mr J
Swales Mr and Mrs and child
Darley Lt W H
McCabe Mr J
Maconochie Mrs
Smyth Mr F W
Partridge Mr E C
Tomes Mr W J
Hogarth Mr W R
Lawrence Mr L
Ebrahim Mr H
Bourne Dr A G
Lethbridge Miss
Cowell Mrs
Fox Mr H L
Cowper Major M
Kindersley Mr A F
Salmond Mr F W
Mawson Mr O E
Sevenoaks Mr and Mrs R L
Jonnston Mr D L
Sheppeard Mr F M
Irwin Miss
Stewart Miss
Colhoun Miss
Griffin Capt C P G and Mrs and infant
Sims Rev A and Mrs
Barton Capt T and Mrs
Hayman Mr J M
Richards Capt J S
Hooper Mr G G
Topaleau Mr A
Bruce Mr J
Dorabji Mr F
Growder Mr A
Brown Lieut B H
Cox Major and Mrs
Terndrup Mr J
Thom Mr R W
Danson Mr J W
Pack Lt-Col E S
Harris Lt O M
Muirhead Mr A
Fenton Mr D A
Wilson Capt G
Siddall Miss A
Fendrick Miss H
Fraser Mr G L
White Mr S A
Cook Mr A B

FROM BRINDISI—James Mr T

FROM GIBRALTAR—Monteiro Mr and Mrs.

FROM ADEN.

Belford Mr T
Marshall Lt F W

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN AT ADEN.

ON Tuesday, the 10th inst., at about 5 a.m., writes a correspondent, an Arab watchman in charge of the new pier belonging to Mr. M. Messa gave information at the Steamer Point Police Station that a European was lying dead on the pier, shot through the head. Inspector H. Vatcha immediately proceeded to the spot, and on examination found the body to be that of Lieutenant W. J. Burr, late of Kitchener's S. A. Scouts, who was staying at the Hotel De L'Europe. His revolver was still firmly grasped in his hand, and the bullet had penetrated his right temple, finding exit, almost exactly opposite, on the other side. The revolver was released after some difficulty, evidencing the fatal determination of the unfortunate scout. The body was removed to the Police Station and soon after to the E. G. Hospital, where the inquest was held. The funeral took place the same evening at 5-30. Lieutenant Burr arrived at Aden about a fortnight ago from South Africa. The deceased left the Hotel at about six o'clock on Monday evening, stating he had some letters to post but he never returned. A letter found on his person, addressed to an acquaintance at the Hotel, contained certain instructions regarding his personal affairs. It is distressing to think that one who braved the horrors of a protracted war should have found it necessary, owing to difficulties of a temporary character, to terminate untimely a brilliant career and his own existence.

A LADY sent an order for a joint of mutton to the butcher who usually supplied the wants of her household. His brother was in the same trade. She received the following note in reply:—"Dear Mam,—am sorry I have not killed myself this week, but you can have a leg off my brother."

COUNTERFEIT COINING IN INDIA.

"MAX" in "Capital" writes:—Just a few weeks ago, the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta sent to me a letter calling attention to a statement in "Current Coin" alleging that the coining of illicit rupees was a very large and profitable business, and asking to be supplied with the information on which I based my statements. I replied that I would ask permission from my informant to put him in communication with the Commissioner. My informant declined, and declared that if he was to put the Commissioner in possession of one-tenth part of what he knew, he (my informant) would be hauled up for defamation within a week. I sent Mr. Bignell an excerpt from the letter for his information. Mr. Bignell was evidently nettled at this and allowed himself to write a reply in terms which it is charitable to hope he regrets to-day. He advised me not to make sweeping assertions which were apparently unsupported by facts. In my reply after calling his attention to the unworthy insinuation he evidently meant to convey in his utterly gratuitous piece of advice, I repeated that the statement I had originally made regarding the existence of illegal mints was based on trustworthy information in my possession which I was under no obligation to pass on to him or to anyone else. There was something more in my letter to which I need not refer, but there the correspondence ended.

Now, as luck would have it, just within a day or two after my letter, the incredulous Bignell got an eye-opener, by receiving news that the police had made captures of illicit coiners in the Delhi and Meerut districts, and again in Ballia and afterwards at Poona where a big capture was made. It appears also that since "Capital" stirred up the matter, our Commissioner has been stirring up his own men to see what they can do in Calcutta in ferreting out the coiners of illegal rupees. They have already managed to make a small arrest of a coiner who apparently pottered along in a small way by manufacturing coins from moulds. Still a small fish is better than nothing. When the police can get on the right scent of the well-equipped minting installations imported from the Continent of Europe, capable of turning out well struck rupees as fine as those made in His Majesty's Mint, and of turning them out in quantity, they will be able to score a triumph, until then they can go on angling for the minnows with their moulds.

INDIA TO EGYPT BY RAIL.

THE interest that has been aroused by the Baghdad Railway scheme may possibly cause attention to be again directed to other routes to the Persian Gulf. The old scheme for a line through Syria into the Euphrates Valley has now no advocates, but the same cannot be said regarding the plan for linking Cairo with Bassorah and Koweit. In 1897 this project was much discussed at Home, when Mr. C. E. D. Black and Colonel A. T. Fraser, R.E., wrote with a good deal of enthusiasm regarding the "new overland route to India." The subject was dealt with at the time, in our columns, by an Engineer of long experience in India, who questioned the rough estimates of cost and pointed out the enormous difficulties to be encountered in crossing the North Arabian desert. Mr. Black's proposals were to build a line from Port Said to Karachi, the expenditure upon which was calculated at twelve millions sterling with another three millions for rolling-stock. This scheme was too ambitious; and Colonel Fraser put forward a more modest one. His proposals were to construct a railway from Ismailia to Koweit, with a short branch to Port Said at the one end and a second to Bassorah at the other. His estimates worked out to only five millions sterling, plus the cost of rolling-stock. The discussion of these projects was continued for some time, but it died away simply because there were no fixed data available in the shape of surveys of Northern Arabia. Roughly it was said that the line would be just north of the parallel of latitude, and that its length would be about 920 miles. The conclusions drawn in the criticism that appeared in the 'Pioneer" were that the railway would cost at least £10,000 per mile, or as much again as the estimates framed by Colonel Fraser. Six years have passed and no one has had the enterprise to undertake a survey of the route. This is matter for regret as a line less than 1,000 miles in length is not a very great undertaking. As for the financing of it, the English Government have spent between seven and eight millions sterling on the Uganda Railway alone, a line of infinitely less importance than one which would place Karachi within seven days of London by sea and rail. As the Persian Gulf Question has now come to the front in the most pronounced way, and as the Baghdad Railway project does not commend itself to the English Government or to the London money-market, would it not be possible for the practicability of the route through Northern Arabia to be tested by a well-equipped survey party? India could furnish the Engineers if the necessary funds were forthcoming.—"Pioneer."

THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

A PROFITABLE YEAR.

THE fluctuations of the Rupee in the Chinese market have brought renewed courage to the hearts of our local millowners, says the "Indian Textile Journal." The prospect, a few months back, of having a good year was anything but bright as far as the yarn trade with China was concerned, for the rate of exchange then stood at the low figure of Rs. 115 to every one hundred dollars. But silver has gone up since then, and exchange rose in sympathy creating a lively trade which in point of profit at least, if not in magnitude, has scarcely been surpassed for several years past. In conjunction with the improvement in the rate of exchange the cotton corner in America operated strongly in favour of the local trade with China, enabling spinners to book forward sales up to June and July next year. As the supply of English piece-goods and yarn was curtailed by the result of American corner, the local weaving industry was also kept very busy. About 12,50,000 lbs. of Indian yarn in excess of last year found its way to China up to the end of last month, and it is expected that during the remaining two months the shipments to the Far East will be exceptionally heavy. In piece-goods till the end of August last, up to which date only reliable figures could be obtained, there was an excess of 2,425,126 yards over the corresponding period of last year in the business done. Although these figures are not in any way exceptionally large, they afford good testimony to the value of movement in China of exchange in an upward instead of a downward direction, and also give us reason to be thankful that we do not depend, like English spinners, on America for our cotton supply. The year 1903, so far as we can see, has been a very fortunate year for the mill industry of India reminding us of the halcyon days when millowners piled up their lakhs of profit annually. It is to be hoped that prosperous concerns will take advantage of the present opportunity to inaugurate the reforms to which we have drawn attention so often in these columns. Exceptional years are not ordinary years, however, and although the outlook for 1904 is the reverse of gloomy owners of mills, who can afford to do so, should prefer to extend their weaving business instead of defending on chance profits accruing from the China trade with its fluctuating exchange and ever increasing competition from Japan.

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

A Press Note issued by the Revenue Department states:—Government have given the following reply to a representation from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, regarding the adoption of measures conducing to the cheapness and facility of communication by sea between Bombay and the mainland:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th August, 1903, and, in reply, to state that a monopoly has been granted for the carriage of passengers by steamer across the Bombay harbour because there was evidence that an efficient steamer service would not be otherwise available. The existing contract runs till 14th June, 1906, and, except in default of fulfilment of the conditions, it is not open to Government to permit competition by steamer before that date. On the expiry of the term of the contract Government will be quite willing to discontinue the monopoly if it appears that without it suitable steamers will be employed for the traffic. In the meantime owners of sailing boats who have a prescriptive claim to carry passengers across the har our are not interfered with, and the contract with Messrs. Shepherd and Co. was not renewed because they made such interference a condition of renewal. But the law will be enforced against owners of sailing boats who use them anew to carry passengers for the purpose of rendering the steamer service unprofitable."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

THE fact that Mr. Chamberlain has throughout his campaign studiously refrained from dealing with the position of India has excited no little comment, and was pointedly referred to by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his speech at Manchester: "We are indebted to Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M. P., for having elicited from the ex-Colonial Secretary a statement of his reasons for his previously unexplained and inexplicable silence respecting so important a part of the £35,000,000 per year of which a considerable proportion consists of Continental wares. So that if India is compelled to join in any such scheme as you contemplate she will scarcely benefit on her exports; whereas duties on imports of manufactures would hit her hard by increasing the price of any such articles." One incidental advantage of duty on imports, namely, the protection of a country's own manufactures would not, Sir Muncherjee points out, be felt to any appreciable extent in India as she has practically no manufactures of such articles as she imports, and so far as one can see there is no likelihood for many years yet of her being able to undertake such manufactures. "I submit this phase of the position," says Sir Muncherjee, "in no spirit of controversy but simply to present to your consideration a point which seems to be important." The following is the right honorable gentlemen's reply:—

Highbury, Birmingham, November 3, 1903.

Dear Sir M. Bhownaggree,—I have purposely omitted any reference to India in my speeches because I have had no opportunity of acquainting myself with the opinion either of the Indian Council here or of the Government of India or indeed of any representative authorities.

I do not think under any circumstances that India could be forced to join unless there were general assent on the part of the Indian authorities. Personally I believe she would be greatly the gainer as she could have preferential arrangements with regard to Tea, Indigo, and Wheat and other of her principal products, but as she has not at present joined the self-governing colonies in asking for such preference it is not necessary for me to deal with the matter at present, and in my opinion her wishes ought to be ascertained as far as that is possible before anything is done. I am yours, very truly,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

It is clear from the above that Mr. Chamberlain conceives the possibility of a fiscally United Empire minus India—Hamlet, with the Prince of Denmark left out. He evades the point of the stimulus given to the Indian desire for Protection, on which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach speaking in Lancashire asks:—"What will the great cotton industry here say to that?" We can imagine what it will say when we see how it compels the Government to retain what I heard an influential Liberal Unionist describe two days ago as the unrighteous excise tax on Indian cotton duties. Sir Muncherjee attended a large meeting of his constituents on Wednesday night when he further explained his attitude which is one of adherence to Mr. Balfour's policy. They passed unanimously a vote of confidence in their member.

THE UNIONIST FREE FOODERS.

If Mr. Morley is right in his prediction that we shall be in the throes of a general election between Easter and Whitsuntide—and it looks as if he might on this occasion prove to be a true prophet—the Unionist Free Traders, especially those who sit for Conservative constituencies, must be feeling somewhat anxious. Their position indeed is a very awkward one, being as they are between the devil and the deep sea. In the present temper of their party they stand a very good chance of having their Parliamentary careers abruptly terminated by adhering to the old fiscal ways, and there is a disposition in some quarters to blame the Liberal leaders for not abandoning everything else and making it easy for Free Trade Unionists to co-operate with them. I suppose that the Liberal leaders would answer that we are not threatened with Mr. Chamberlain's full scheme in the next Parliament, and that when the time comes no other question ought to stand in the way of combination. The Liberal leaders if they spoke their complete minds would probably admit that Retaliation in itself is harmless even from their own point of view except as a step to higher things—higher perhaps in more senses than one—but that it must be fought on strategical grounds. Of course there is the difficulty respecting the Education Act. Unionists are just as much opposed to making any concessions that are material as Liberals are to accept any changes that will not satisfy the Non-Conformist wing of the party. The Archbishop of Canterbury who seems to be an unusually sanguine man is once more trying to come to an arrangement with the other side, and if he succeeds an offensive and defensive alliance between Liberal Free Traders and Conservative Free Traders might be possible. But will he succeed?

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

That the approaching ceremonial visit of the Viceroy of India to the Persian Gulf should be attracting a good deal of attention in Russia is only what might have been expected. It is, however, rather startling and perhaps a little annoying to be told that in Odessa there is much adverse comment on the announcement that Lord Curzon will be escorted by a squadron of half a dozen cruisers; the commentators, as the correspondent who sends the above information points out, apparently forgetting one little fact. I allude to the action of Russia in despatching to the Gulf not so very long ago two gun boats "without any ostensible purpose or special mission but that presumably of impressing certain local Chiefs and Sheikhs with her far reaching power and the interest she takes in that region." From the same source we learn that the so-called Russian "commercial agents" now settled at various ports in the Gulf have been instructed to report fully and exactly upon all interesting and noteworthy incidents of his Excellency's semi-royal progress and of his meetings and dealings with the Chiefs and Sheiks on the Perso-Turkish littoral. I almost wonder that the Russians have not intimated a desire to send correspondents in the British cruisers. The fact that correspondents of English newspapers have seemingly been warned off excites some surprise here, and several times during the past week I have been asked whether it is not usual for journalistic representatives to accompany the Viceroy on his tours in India. People at home are curious to know why the ordinary rule has been departed from in this case. Apropos the Persian correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" reports that the improvement lately effected by an English company in the caravan route between the banks of the Karun and Ispahan has diverted traffic from the Bushire-Shiraz-Ispahan route and he expresses alarm at the consequences that may follow the completion of the projected new carriage way projected from Seistan to Teheran via Dizful. He foresees if this scheme is carried out a chance of Russia losing its trade in Khashadan and of having her commercial interests menaced "not only in Central but also in Northern Persia." All this must be regarded as very gratifying if it really means that we are at length waking up to the importance of our interests in that quarter of the East. Our position vis-a-vis the Railway scheme was referred to at a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society which by

the way does not seem to confine itself entirely to "literary" matters. In the discussion referred to the necessity of our securing the right to restrain and control the irrigation systems of the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys was insisted upon, and one of the speakers—Dr. John Pollen—strongly urged the need of our being prepared with a policy. His idea is that while Germany, now apparently in splendid isolation so far as the Bagdad scheme and perhaps some other schemes as well, is trying to raise the wind, the Messina, Tarsus, and Adana line should be pushed on to Berefk. Certainly there seems to be room for what may be called a Railway-cum-Irrigation policy in Persia and Chaldea.

A FORGOTTEN POLITICIAN AND A FORGOTTEN INCIDENT.

If I may hazard a guess I shall probably not be wrong if I suggest that the appreciative sketch of the late Mr. William Edward Briggs, ex-M. P. for Blackburn, in Wednesday's "Times" was written by his old friend Sir John Scott, formerly Judge of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Briggs who died suddenly from failure of the heart's action was rather more than 20 years ago regarded as a very promising politician, and was intimately associated with the late Mr. Borlase and Mr. Arthur Williams in the establishment of the National Liberal Club. Mr. Borlase, one of the most charming of men until his downfall, reached office but wrecked his career under distressing circumstances that need not be described. Mr. Briggs failed to keep his seat for Blackburn; subsequently joined the Liberal Unionists, and eventually drifted out of public life. Mr. Williams is also out of Parliament and is not often heard of in these days. Mr. Briggs suffered both politically and socially by his opposition to the proposed memorial in Westminster Abbey to the Prince-Imperial, and those whose memories go back to the early eighties will recall an incident which created much amusement at the time. In the course of his speech against the project Mr. Briggs asked why a monument to this young foreign Prince should be erected in the national Valhalla. If there was to be a monument at all why not erect it in honour of some great and glorious Englishman? Whereat shouts of "Briggs, Briggs" arose from the Conservative benches. Mr. Briggs, I have reason to know, aspired to a Colonial Governorship, but such an appointment after his Prince-Imperial speech was quite out of the question. Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone shows pretty plainly what sort of reception the then Prime Minister of England would have had if he had ventured to submit to Queen Victoria the name of Mr. Briggs for any position under the Crown, let alone a governorship. Mr. Briggs was, I believe, originally connected with his father's cotton-spinning business, but after his defeat at Blackburn he was called to the bar, and if I am not mistaken practised in the north of England. He was notwithstanding his somewhat ferocious Radicalism a very good fellow, and all who knew him in his old political days must have heard of his death with sincere regret.

TWO DAINTY VOLUMES.

During the past fortnight two scholarly and dainty little books have made their appearance, and on account of their "special" interest, call for some notice from me. The first is a volume of translations from the Greek poets by Lord Cromer, and it is sufficient to say of it that it brilliantly supplants the tradition of the happy combination so often found in historic British statesmen of classical and literary culture with administrative ability, which in men like Lord Curzon amounts to practical genius of the highest temper. The little volume should be in the hands of every British officer, civil and military, as an example and an instruction. The other is Mr. H. Lancelot Dixon's elaborate small 8vo work, published by James Parker of Oxford and London, entitled "Saying Grace." This is not a book of "family devotion" as one might well expect from its title, although it might with admirable advantage be used as such; it is rather a handbook of art, treating of one of those subjects like roadside Crosses "the Stations of the Cross," the Rosary, &c., in which it is difficult to draw the dividing line between religion and art. Mr. Dixon's book, in short, is a learned and scholarly enquiry into the history of the rite of "asking a blessing" before meat and "returning thanks after meat," and is absolutely exhaustive of its subject; and as he gives illustrations in their topographical and chronological order of the "Graces" of the Greeks and Romans, and other nations of the primitive Christians, of the Eastern and Western Churches, and of the English Colleges and public schools, he has provided one of the most fascinating manuals of artistic and religious ritual that could be put into the hands of a reader of any catholicity of literary taste. The now almost universal grace "before meat" at public dinners of laymen—"Benedictus benedicat"—appear to have originated in Exeter College, Oxford; while the "after meal" grace in similar use "Benedicto benedicatur," originated in New College, Oxford. Some Devonshire men who have known it from childhood may be surprised to hear the following grace is by Herrick:—

"Here a little child I stand
Lifting up my either hand,
Cold as paddocks (toads) though they be
Still I lift them up to Thee,
For a benison to fall,
On our meat and on us all."

It appears that it was the practice of old times for the youngest child at the table to say grace, a singularly beautiful rite. Another old English grace given is as follows:—

"Be present at our table, Lord,
Be here and everywhere ador'd,
Thy creatures bless and grant that we
May feast in Paradise with Thee."

There is nothing of sectarianism or cant from the first to the last page of the volume, and all is solid learning, arranged with perfect lucidity and perfected scholarship.

THE WYRLEY CASE.

Ever since Mr. Edalji of Wyrley was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for the outrages of last spring on cattle at Wyrley, Mr. Parker, a gentleman well known to Anglo-Indians from his connection at one time with Hyderabad in the Deccan has, in association with other Anglo-Indians, including Sir George Birdwood, been endeavouring to arouse some sympathetic interest in the case. It is felt that if the crime for which Mr. Edalji has been condemned were truly committed by him, the sentence is an unnecessarily severe one, and again that if truly committed by him there are indications of what, in the cant of the day, is termed "subliminal suggestion" in his crime which greatly weaken his responsibility for it. On the ground that the outrages have been continued ever since Mr. Edalji was arrested, and while actually undergoing his sentence, many absolutely refuse to believe that he is in any way guilty of them, and regard his conviction as a terrible miscarriage of justice; but if, as has been advanced by Mr. Parker, acts which have frightened the district of Great Wyrley out of its propriety were bloody sacrifices in honour of Mithra, there would be a number of initials of the mysteries connected with that ancient, and it may be said primeval Iranian "cult." In fact it is pleaded that if Mr. Edalji is truly guilty it is due to a sort of hereditary tendency to the very "infamis odor" of the Mithraic cult being in his blood. The worship of Mithra continued in Persia down to the very eve of the Arab invasion, and although it is said that the earliest representation of the slaughter of the Bull by Mithra belongs to the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon in the 4th cent. B C, the practice of sacrificing the Bull, or some species of large cattle, at the new moon about the Vernal Equinox is in Anterio Asia of really indefinite and incalculable antiquity. This is an interesting, even fascinating plea, but quite apart from any substantial grounds for it Mr. Edalji's case is one which certainly calls for enquiry. It is unfortunate that the Parsi gentlemen to whom he has appealed for help have refused to come in any way to his assistance because of his being a Christian; Mr. Edalji being the grandson, or great grandson of the late Reverend Dr. Wilson's first Parsee convert to Christianity. But beside representing the matter to Anglo-Indians in this country, and in the press, Mr. Parker is now addressing the legal authorities on the subject. Sir George Birdwood being questioned on the case has replied: "I do not for a moment believe in Mr. Edalji's guilt; the suggestion of a taint of Mithraic tauricide in the blood is most ingenious and to be heartily supported as leverage for raising public interest on Mr. Edalji's behalf." It is hoped that on the opening of Parliament, if not before, Mr. Edalji's case may be reconsidered by the Home Office.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

The Northbrook Club is to be removed from the Imperial Institute, and established over a portion of the premises of Messrs. Howell and James, Regent Street, the lower part of which will be occupied by a new Lyons restaurant; and indeed the Club is to be dependent on the restaurant for the breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, teas, suppers, its members may require. The arrangement is highly disapproved by most of those who have taken any public spirited interest in the Club; and there can be little doubt that it is but the prelude to the final extinction of the Club. The Indian students in London have openly said that they want no special Club for their exclusive selves, no "Black-Hole" of London, an claim admission into the Oriental Club, the East Indian United Service Club, and failing these the Carlton and the Athenæum. As it is, most of them gravitate towards a well known Liberal Club, and so far as this is said to be due to Conservative Clubs being closed to them, they are, I believe, acting on an erroneous idea. Of course all clubs have their rules, and have to live by them, and every Englishman who is a candidate for election to a club has to go through a great deal of a practical sort of cross examination before he can be elected. Indian gentlemen, especially when of still youthful age, can expect nothing less, and subject to this proviso they are, I understand, admitted as freely into Conservative Clubs as Liberal. Of course every candidate for a Club must be a "clubbable" man, and one essential of a clubbable man is that he should be a proficient in the social manners and customs of the people into one of whose clubs he desires to be elected.

OLLA PODRIDA.

That well known and much-respected Bombayite, Sir George Cotton, seems to be pursuing his candidature for the Accrington division of Lancashire with characteristic energy. The other evening he addressed a Conservative meeting in the constituency, and in the course of his remarks denied that there is any difference of interests between the capitalist and the worker; one employed his capital and the other his labour. Sir G. Cotton described the fiscal question as one of bread and butter to both the capitalist and the worker. Unless we can find new markets for our manufactured goods mills will have to be closed down and the worker will be the loser. Let us hope the prospect is not quite so bad as that.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—NOVEMBER 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C H Berthoud B Cov
Mr T W Richardson B Cov
Mr W J Riddell B
Mr J M A Despelasis B
Mr E A Leach B
Mr G E Jones B
Mr H G S Savory B
Mr A R Giles B
Mr T M Browne B
Mr A S A Westropp Bo Cov
Mr H R Hume Bo
Major C Griffiths 6th Cav
Major G H Boisragon 5th Goorkha Rifles
Major A Giles 13th Rajpoots
Capt S H Sheppard D S O, R E
Capt R L Ricketts 10th Lancers
Capt E J M Wood I A Judge-Advocate-General's Dept
Capt G Rooke 10th Goorkha Rifles
Capt W H Ogilvie I M S
Lieut D Ogilvie R E
Lieut R Slater 22nd Cav (Frontier Force)
Lieut H Greenaway, 69th Punjabis
Lieut J R Cook 21st Punjabis

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W H Elphick I M S B 6 m M C
Mr R C A Campbell B 2 mo furl
Mr J Patch B 1 mo M C
Mr F A Rosetto B 2 mo M C
Mr C G Lisant B 1 mo M C
Mr F B Motiwala Bo furl on M C commuted to leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr F B Chapman Bo 1 mo M C
Lieut-Col W A Mawson I M S 3 mo M C
Lieut-Col G H Robinson 2-1st Goorkha Rifles 6 mo M C
Capt A S C Perkins 5th Goorkha Rifles 2 mo
Capt S S Sheppard R E 4 mo
Lieut G B Kidd 123rd Outrams Rifles 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr T Inglis B Cov
Mr T G Acres B
Mr R C A Campbell B
Mr F Bentley B
Mr E W Payne B
Mr F L Halliday B
Mr C H A Hill Bo Cov
Capt G H Bolleau R E
Capt L H Baldwin 8th Goorkha Rifles
Capt H R Hopwood 23rd Queen's Own Light Cav
Lieut C C M Grindin R E
Lieut L S Whitchurch 21st Prince Albert Victoria's Own Cav
Lieut P G Easton I M S
Lieut G C L Kerans I M S
Commander T A L de Berry R I M
Assist Engineer H E Monk R I M

THE FRONTIER LEVIES.

We hear from the North-West Frontier that such of the Levies and Militia as have received Martini rifles are full of pride in the possession of their new weapons. They consider them as the outward and visible sign of the confidence reposed in the corps by Government, and if this spirit can be maintained there should not be any serious losses owing to desertion. The true test will come if another great tribal rising, similar to that of 1897, takes place. In the turbulent hinterland, if the wave of fanaticism is far-reaching even men anxious to be loyal are swept off their feet, for the mullahs have means of coercion which can scarcely be resisted. A sepoy learns that his family is in danger and he hurries off to his village, thus becoming a deserter, and this very fact probably makes him join in the tribal outbreak. Such was undoubtedly the case six years ago with the Khyber Rifles, a fine corps which had been employed in expeditions with regular troops. They were badly handled, it is true, owing to the foolish orders under which their British officers were withdrawn just when their presence was most needed at Landi Kotal; but the tribal pressure was enormous and only a few Afridis were equal to facing it. The corps that have been raised since then for the Samana and Waziristan are leavened to some extent with men recruited in the Punjab; but these cannot hold the Militia together as a whole. Besides, the idea is to give the trans-frontier tribesmen employment and thus to reconcile them to the new conditions. The picked officers who train and command them have no doubt whatever as to their loyalty under normal conditions. Further, they are convinced that the fighting instinct of all ranks is so strong that the more it is exercised, the stronger will be the attachment of the men of their corps. It is, in short, the old story of "blooding" the recruit and making him feel that soldiering is his profession. Expeditions, however, cannot be specially provided for our Frontier Militia, but the men can be trained to excel in shooting and scouting so as to justify their use when war does occur. Reports go to show that the various corps could hold their own in difficult hill-work with Punjab regiments, though only a few British officers are allotted to them. It would almost seem that there is the nucleus of a new Frontier Force, for the Levies are very similar in character to those raised some fifty or sixty years ago. If the Militia satisfactorily discharge the duties of garrisoning advanced posts, their future may be said to be assured. Lord Kitchener, it is known, is highly pleased with them.—"Pioneer".

An unfortunate fatal shikar accident is reported from Burma. It appears that Mr. Robert Cowell, of the Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, took short leave recently for a shooting trip in Theebaw State. On the 6th instant, at Mainlon, he tracked up a large tusker of bad repute that had terrorised the neighbourhood for some time. He was armed with a double-barrel 8-bore rifle and a 303 carbine. He appears to have encountered and wounded the beast, and then imprudently followed it up in high kine grass. A Shan hunter, who was with him in front, carried his heavy rifle, and they came on the wounded elephant unexpectedly. The beast immediately charged them, and the hunter fired, but the elephant seized him with his trunk, dashed him down, swung him aside, and then attacked Mr. Cowell. He fired with his 303, but this failed to stop the animal, which killed him instantly.

ALLEGED PERSONATION.

HINDU STUDENT CHARGED.

Mr. S. V. Shikhre, First-Class Magistrate of Belgaum, has been for some time engaged in trying an extraordinary case of cheating by personation and forgery. It was alleged by the prosecution that a young Hindu named Ganesh Deshpande, who was employed as a clerk in the office of the Collector of Sholapur, went to Belgaum last year in company with one Trimbak Fadke and personated the latter at the School Final Examination of the Bombay University then held at the Belgaum centre: that while Deshpande used to go out during the day and return in the evening the boy Fadke whose name was among the list of candidates appearing at the examination stayed the whole day at home. In January the result was out and Fadke was declared to have passed the examination. But it appears that an anonymous petition was sent to the District Magistrate alleging that his clerk, Deshpande, had personated Fadke at the examination. The Police made inquiries and the result was that this prosecution was instituted. The Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Barrister, with the Hon. Mr. Chatre, pleader defended the accused. It was contended on behalf of the prosecution that the accused had made a detailed confessional statement before the First Class Magistrate of Sholapur who had recorded the statement in confirmity with the provisions of the code. It was a voluntary confession corroborated by independant evidence, Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the accused, argued that the whole case for the prosecution rested on suspicion which pointed to the guilt of the accused. But no court, no jury in the world would ever convict his client of such serious charges on mere suspicion. No doubt the accused had made a confession but that confession was worthless and must be rejected. It was in evidence that the accused was arrested by the police at the Sholapur Burning Ground where he had gone for the funeral of his father. One could easily imagine the extreme grief and prostration in which the accused must have been at the time and the shock he must have felt at being taken from the burning ground as a prisoner to the Chief Constable's house. From there he was immediately taken to the Magistrate for the purpose of his confession being recorded. The accused had retracted the confession at the first opportunity. Counsel had no doubt that the confession was wrung out of the accused who now stated that the police had held out improper inducements. This was a difficult case and the police seemed to have made a short cut to its elucidation by getting the suspected person to confess. Beyond this so-called confession there was no tangible evidence in this case. Mr. Bapujee Dinanath's evidence with regard to the accused's handwriting must be accepted with great caution. Expert evidence was merely opinion evidence and as a rule an expert was rather zealous to help the cause of the side which brought him as a witness. It was a very strange thing that not an atom of evidence was produced to show that the accused was seen going in the examination hall or returning from it and though something like two hundred candidates appeared for the examination not one of them was produced to depose to the accused's presence in the hall from day to day. The evidence of the five or six witnesses who were examined on behalf of the prosecution was absolutely worthless and it would be unsafe to convict the accused on such evidence. The Magistrate has reserved his judgment.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

RESOLUTION BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

In a long Resolution extending to 22 printed Pages, Sir Charles Rivaz says:—

The plague epidemic which afflicted the Punjab in 1902-03 exceeded the epidemics of previous years in respect of the area affected, and in view of the well-established tendency of the disease to recrudescence each year, and its characteristic extension each year to an ever widening area of infection, the Lieutenant-Governor fears that plague in the Punjab is not likely to be less disastrous in 1903-04 than in the plague season that has just come to an end. At the same time he feels with regret that the plague measures hitherto adopted by the Punjab Government have failed to secure a thorough co-operation of the people, or to exert much influence on the course of the epidemic, though they have thrown a considerable burden of extra work on to the shoulders of the executive, as well as of the medical officers of the Government. His Honour has, therefore, deemed it necessary to review the plague measures of the past and in the light of recent experience, to reconsider the policy to be observed in dealing with plague in the future. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the time has now come to cancel, formally, certain rules, which though still existing, are not now acted upon, and relax as far as possible other rules passed with the object of compelling the people to adopt plague measures. Moreover, it must now be recognised as expedient and necessary to relieve the executive officers of the routine work connected with the administration of the plague measures, which, subject to the general control and advice of the executive officers, should be entrusted to the Medical Department of the Government as part of their ordinary duties. After taking the advice of a committee of experienced executive and medical officers who carefully and thoroughly considered the whole question, His Honour is now pleased to issue for the general information, and for the guidance of all the officers concerned, the following orders; all previous orders on matters here dealt with are cancelled."

The orders deal in detail with the administration and control of the Plague Department, the nature of the plague measures, the obligation to report cases and deaths, warnings of fresh outbreaks to be published, measures to be taken in villages and in towns inoculation chemical disinfection, destruction of rats, statistical reports and rewards for plague service.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
America—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon. St. Vincent, perfect,
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted,
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher are not admitted.
Communication with Tonkin still interrupted.
Cable Demerara Trinidad interrupted.
Telegrams for all places in the interior of the United States of Columbia are subject to censure and delay and those for Bucnaventure are subject to delay only.
Government of India have been pleased to sanction reduced rate of three annas per word for press telegrams between India or Burma and Muscat via Karachi.
Cables Acora Lagos and Lagos Brass interrupted

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	11	23 a.m.	21	46
Teheran	22	12	0 p.m.	1	23
Suez	22	12	30 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 16th Nov. 1903.

	Maximum Time. H.	M	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	25	0	3
" Karachi	0	17	0	1
" Madras	0	32	0	

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 24th October 1903, by Council Bills	10,201,715
By Gold	.....
3. Balance to be remitted from 25th October 1903 to 31st March 1904	6,198,285

SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

The casual visitor from Bombay has he opened his eyes in the morning, exclaimed: "By Jove, but this is cold weather, if you like!" and turning to his boy, who had just brought in chota hazri, said: I think I'll have a warm bath this morning, boy. Then drawing the balanket, which had lain all night at the foot of the bed, he settled down for that most enjoyable period of the twenty-four hours, those last precious minutes in bed of a cold morning, while the bath is being prepared. At breakfast, instead of eating his meal in silence, as the majority of Englishmen are wont to do, he cheerfully greeted each newcomer with a smiling countenance, and the following remark: Is it not a beautiful day? Before breakfast was over, he countermanded his order for a tonga, and one can scarcely realise it, but this self-same individual, who would not dream of walking fifty yards in Bombay, actually went forth after breakfast and covered six miles at a good, steady pace in the blazing sun, and returned, beaming all over feeling as fresh as when he started and ready to tackle tiffin with a sharpened appetite.

"It is incredible," he remarked aloud, after having stolen a glance at himself in the mirror fixed in the hat-stand: I look and feel as if I had just returned from England. I never felt the sun a bit hot, and the wind made me step out to keep myself warm. "By the way, sir," addressing one of a group, whom he had greeted at breakfast, I observed a large number of walls and buildings in a more or less decrepit condition. Has there been an earthquake here recently?

The gentleman addressed smiled and then replied in a somewhat incredulous manner; "Earthquake! Why, you surely don't mean to say you are ignorant of the awful time we have just gone through? Why, man alive, we've nearly been wiped off the face of the earth. That big tank, which you must have seen, the Hussain Saugor, was as near going as that." Here he snapped his fingers to illustrate what he meant.

The visitor manifested both surprise and interest. "I assure you I have heard or read nothing about it. You don't mean to say that big tank—I thought it was a lake this morning—was going to burst?"

But I do, replied the other. We have had very heavy rain here—in fact we have had nearly double our average. Instead of 27 inches, our rainfall has been 49. Well, a little while ago it poured incessantly. Houses and walls fell right and left. Tanks burst everywhere, and the water all flowed into the Hussain Saugor. From sixteen feet, its average depth, the water rose to thirty-six feet. It flowed over that road, in parts, where you walked this morning, and it naturally found its level, as many a person found to his cost. The water was level with the top of the railway embankment on the other side of the tank. A few more inches and the whole of the embankment would have been carried away and Secunderabad would have been—! The narrator left his listener to imagine the rest.

At the least, there would have been no railway communication with Secunderabad, remarked the latter. I suppose some fairy turned up with a magic wand, and lo! Presto! the waters subsided.

"It was no time for fairies, I asure you, resumed the former. "The blessed sluices could not be made to work; just when they were wanted too. However, they did eventually get one open a little, and the force of the water carried away the two men who fortunately escaped with their lives. The road had also been breached in two places to permit the water to get away. And it did get away too! What a sight it was! Another Niagara in miniature but more Rapids than Falls. Away went the mad torrent carrying everything with it including, without doubt, the blessings of the Secunderabad residents and more especially of the railway authorities and the curses of those whose crops and homesteads were ruined.

Well well: and I never knew a word about it, exclaimed the visitor.

"There was one very sad thing occurred. A menagerie down below was practically wiped out. The poor animals, including some fine specimens of tigers and panthers, were drowned in their cages just like rats. The lion whose cage was little higher up managed to escape with his life by "standing on his hind legs for forty-eight hours!"

Dear me! It just shows how very precious life is to all of us. One would have thought that a majestic beast like the lion would have preferred death to incarceration for life. Still as you say. It was very sad, remarked the visitor.

"Whilst on the subject of animals continued the resident the Nizam's menagerie which used to cost three lakhs a year to maintain, has lately been sold for about Rs. 5,000. Some singing birds which cost Rs. 800, were knocked down for Rs. 8 or 9 only."

"Well sir to be candid with you, it all sounds like a fairy tale. To think that I subscribe to the daily papers in Bombay and know nothing of all this. A good newspaper correspondent is badly wanted in Secunderabad. Ah! there goes the bell. Let's have some tiffin. I am really peckish."

A. J. H. S. in the "Pioneer."

THE WONDERFUL METEOR.

Mr. C. Little of the Presidency College, Calcutta, writes to the "Statesman" as follows:—Since the publication of my letter about the meteor of the 22nd October in your journal and others, I have received many letters from different parts of Bengal, and not a few from Assam, one from distant Sibsagar. The information given in these letters, some of it with unexpected precision as the result of careful measurements made the following day, is sufficient to indicate with fair accuracy the path of the meteor from the time it began to glow dimly as it entered the very attenuated atmosphere at a distance of 120 to 150 miles from the earth surface until the remnant of it dissipated in the intense heat caused by the thicker atmosphere at a distance of ten or twenty miles from the earth's surface.

The inquiry is not yet completed. The track adopted from the information obtained will be put forward as provisional until those who have interested themselves in the matter have had an opportunity of seeing the general summary of the results. This will be given by means of a skeleton map of Bengal on which the course of the meteor will be shown, also the places and directions from which it was seen. These after consideration may be modified and a track finally adopted as the most accurate possible under the circumtances.

If a line be drawn from Faridpur to a point about 150 miles vertically above Comilla, that line will give, with fair accuracy, the path of the meteor. It began to glow faintly before it was vertically over Daudkhandi, and in two or three seconds after that about the time it was over the waterway, it became brightly illuminated. It then attracted attention over a wide area, including the whole of Bengal and Assam. It must have been seen in Upper Burma, over the north of the Bay of Bengal and over a considerable potion of Central India. Information has reached me from Orissa Chota Nagpur, Tirhoot, the Darjeeling Hills, and as already mentioned Sibsagar, and I may still hear from Burma. The angular elevations reported to me from various more or less distant places show that when the meteor began to attract general attention it must have been at a height of 100 miles and that during the subsequent 15 seconds it descended at a diminishing speed to within 10 or 20 miles. It then broke up and rapidly dissipated without reaching the earth. The excitement in East Bengal was great, the intense light and loud sound resembling the reports of cannon were observed ove a wide area, and when it is remembered that in such an unusual occurrence experience is of little assistance, it is not surprising that most people should have thought that something terrible was happening in their own immediate neighburhood. The most amusing case of this kind I have heard of was a Sylhet planter who was inside his house at the time, and was unaware of what had happened. The house servants first told him that a fire ball had fallen in the kitchen. He went to investigate and was told by a syce that it had fallen in the coolie lines. Then the coolies said it was in the next garden that it had fallen. The place where it fell was 10 miles away.

The most interesting matters in connection with the meteor are (1) the great height at which it became visible, (2) the nearly vertical path, and (3) the shower of stones which fell in Moonshiganj Subdivision of the Dacca district and probably in other places. It is of importance that as many of these places should be preserved as possible, because the meteor bids fair to become one of the most remarkable hitherto observed. Unfortunately I had only an inadequate idea of the importance of some of these matters. My change of opinion dates from a brief visit from Mr. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey.

Allow me to gratefully acknowledge the assistance you have given me.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

A PROPHET IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

Englishmen have a way of calling their favourites by nicknames. In past days had we not "Pam," and "Johnnie," "Dizzy," Randy and the G.O.M.?

To-day one might think the habit had been dropped, if it were not for Joe. And it is here in Birmingham that the abbreviated Christian name of the statesman obtains the most universal currency. Wherever you go, and in whatever society—whether it be in factory or workshop, tavern or office, "Joe" is the name by which the great political leader is known and spoken of. And not Joe merely, but Our Joe; for Birmingham, as she has every right to be, is as proud as Punch of the man whose illustrious career is so closely associated with the Midland city.

When you come to think of it, such an association as this of Birmingham and Chamberlain is rare in political history—at all events in these democratic changeful days. Was not Gladstone cabbied from pillar to post, from Newark to Oxford, to Lancashire to Greenwich, to Scotland, in the course of his variegated pilgrimage? More recently we have seen Sir William Harcourt kicked out of Derby and Mr. Morley expelled from Newcastle. But Birmingham has been as faithful to Our Joe as Mrs. Micawber to her spouse. For close on thirty years this marriage of statesman and constituency has weathered time and change, and never was mutual confidence more ungrudgingly bestowed or more amply deserved. In fact Birmingham and "Joe" are names each of which instinctively suggests the other. This busy "Metropolis of the Midlands" is proud to realise that the studied impertinence of a shallow and envious politician is indeed the actual truth—that the man on whom the eyes of the world are fixed, the "Missionary of Empire," is also the first gentleman of Birmingham. The intended gibe conveys an honorable distinction. No other statesman of our time has wielded a personal influence over a large and densely populated district comparable either in continuity or extent with Mr. Chamberlain's influence in Birmingham and the surrounding country.

What wonder then that Birmingham was determined to-night to show "Our Joe" what she thinks of him. Never was there a more signal refutation of the adage that a prophet is without honour in his own country. "Our Joe" was at home to-night. He came home bringing his sheaves with him, so to speak, sheaves garnered at Glasgow and Greenock, Newcastle and Liverpool. Not yet, it is true, the full harvest that will be—not the harvest of final accomplishment, but an earnest of the guerdon that still lies in the lap of the gods and that will be his when, not Birmingham alone, but the Empire acclaims the man who shall have welded it together. He has come home after a short but memorable pilgrimage to perform a task which, as he was careful to remind his own people to-night, he first foreshadowed in this Birmingham of his some six months ago.

And what a reception they did give "Our Joe" to be sure! It was a scene impressive, stirring, uplifting to witness, impossible to describe. Imagine a gigantic building designed for a show yard for prize cattle but to-night packed to its utmost limits with a dense multitude of men—a rectangular structure divided into three sections like a church with its central nave and two flanking aisles, the tribune from which Mr. Chamberlain speaks projecting far out from one end with mounting tiers of seats like the arrangement of an orchestra behind the immense central arena surrounded by deep galleries which alone were sufficient to seat many thousands, and, itself filled to its furthermost corner with working men of Birmingham who stood in close serried ranks for a good hour beforehand in order to secure audience of their Joe, and who still stood while listening with close and intelligent attention during the further two hours of the statesman's speech. Not many women in this great assemblage; not many of the titled folk whom Mr. Chamberlain's opponents would have the world believe to be the conspicuous companions of his progress: not many even of the leisured classes—but thousand upon thousand of the toilers, honest artisans, "hands" from the mills, men who know more than all the Professors about the workman's budget and the purchasing power of a weekly wage. And outside the building a tight-jammed crowd under the stars unable to gain entrance, but none the less determined, if luck be with them, to catch a passing glimpse of the great man with the monocle and the orchid.

Well did you get in? I heard one fellow ask his pal when the meeting was over and I had got back to the open street. Get in! was the reply, why I didn't get within a mile of the place.

The usual patriotic airs enlivened the time of waiting, and it was forced on one's recollection that Birmingham is a musical district. A rich volume of sound often spontaneously breaking from unison to harmony swelled up from the assembled multitude as the band gave the lead in some familiar melody. Chaff of course there was in plenty, and cheers and groans for friend and foe respectively. Local badinage gave rise to laughter from time to time; and the many allusions to Arthur, the purport of which I could not always catch, reminded one that Our Joe is not the only Chamberlain known to Birmingham, though they left no doubt that he is the best beloved.

Good heavens, how those fellows can cheer! Have you ever heard some ten thousand lusty British throats cheering for all they are worth inside a building with an iron roof? If not it's no use trying to make you understand the heart-warming effect of such human artillery. It was a pretty fair sample that welcomed "Good old Austen," as the men of Birmingham familiarly greeted the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was perhaps a still fuller volume that awaited Mrs. Chamberlain who stepped on to the platform a moment later, and who was bombarded with cries of Where is Joe? Where is Joe? that penetrated the hubbub of cheering and laughter. "Joe" was not far off, and when he appeared a magnetic storm broke out that had no connection with sun spots. The assemblage rose at him, thousands of "bowlers" and cloth caps of workmen danced on up-lifted hands, and their white colour mixing in the eye with fluttering hand kerchiefs looked like a vast flock of magpies rising on the wing. And facing this superb demonstration stood "Our Joe." He surveyed it with scarcely a trace of emotion on his intellectual and finely cut features; just a glimmer of a smile played on his lips as he stood motionless, waiting. It was long before the tempest of cheers subsided. Then of course "He's a jolly good fellow"—then cheers again, and again, only to be renewed once more when the chairman's speech being got through, the great leader stepped forward, adjusted his eyeglass, and got to business.

A gigantic sounding board had been fixed above the platform, which enabled the speaker's voice to be carried to the most distant corner of the hall, though Mr. Chamberlain pitched his voice in a low key and never from first to last subjected it to the slightest strain. His very first sentence harmonised with the prevailing sentiment of his audience. "I am glad so be among my own people," That was the keynote of the speech. He had to repeat among his own people the message which had been listened to elsewhere with a favour beyond all expectation.

There is no occasion for me to recapitulate in detail the purport of an oration which everyone will read in full. It was a magnificent sustained effort in Mr. Chamberlain's characteristic manner—argumentative, closely-reasoned, unimpassioned, illumined here and there by flashes of humour and shafts of the keenest irony, full of shrewd thrusts at his opponents, but never for a moment deviating from perfect courtesy. It is true that no one can know how the maximum of scorn can be indicated by the mere intonation of the human voice till he has heard Mr. Chamberlain deliberately pronounce the words "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman." Like all great orators Mr. Chamberlain conveys a world of meaning by some subtlety of emphasis, by an almost imperceptible pause, or an interpolated after-thought, but all this is missed by those who read without having heard his speeches. But Birmingham knows "Our Joe." His audience keen to the finger nails, missed no point, and quickly seized every humorous innuendo, and appreciated every hit. "Mr. Asquith tells us to stick to our well tried policy"—then with a slight shrug and as if the thought had just struck him the speaker added, contemptuously dismissing the subject—"It sounds rather like a shopkeeper's advertisement." It suggested "Try Dr. Asquith's soothing syrup: it has stood all tests" or something of the sort and tickled the audience into roars of laughter. Again when Mr. Chamberlain was dealing with the argument that if one industry perishes another necessarily springs up to replace it he said with scorching sarcasm, "What matter if your iron trade is going you can take to making—mousetraps." It is points like these that tell with electric effect on a great popular audience while at the same time they are perfectly fair and legitimate controversial repartees.

But the most crushing of all Mr. Chamberlain's retorts against his hostile critics, and that which created the most boisterous laughter, was reserved for his exposure of the big and little loaf poster of the "Daily News." He had had two loaves specially baked representing the true difference in bulk which at the same would be caused by his proposed taxation of corn. These loaves he trod on the platform holding one in either hand. Here were the real proportions of the Free Trade Loaf and Zollverein Loaf presented in being. We had a good look at them, and then Mr. Chamberlain said and quite truthfully observed, It is a sporting offer on which is the big loaf and which is the little one. This practical demonstration of the impossibility of the proposal was conclusive, and there was not another cheer for the Zollverein loaf presently who did not echo the scornful gibes keenly and with impressive emphasis, Mr. [illegible] the orator met with impressive emphasis, Mr. [illegible]

POINTS FROM THE SPEECH.

I had an idea that the working classes would approach this question with an open mind and would not accept at a time when everything had changed a policy more than fifty years old as an institution which admitted of no modification, or as an inspired doctrine which it was blasphemy to question.

I had an idea—and it seems to me the right one—that they at any rate were not wedded to the wisdom of our ancestors.

Mr. Asquith says: "Stick to our well-tried policy." It sounds a little like a shopkeeper's advertisement, and it sounds strange when it comes from a gentleman who claims to be a Radical statesman.

If it were true—if protection inevitably brought with it destitution and misery and starvation, if free trade inevitably brought with it prosperity and progress—how do our opponents account for the fact that every foreign country, without exception, that has adopted protection has, in recent years at any rate, progressed much more rapidly, in much greater proportion, than we, the free-trade country of the world?

It is not true that at the time when free trade was introduced, and the corn laws were repealed, we were in a state of destitution, and misery, and starvation. The exact reverse was the case.

In the years preceding the repeal of the corn laws this country compared ively with other nations was absolutely in the first rank. It had won and conquered under protection the commercial supremacy of the world.

The riots in 1841 and 1842 were not due to the corn laws at all. These riots were due to the action of the leaders of the Chartists, who urged the workingmen of this country to a universal strike

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

The English commercial delegates left Paris on Saturday morning (Oct. 31) and were hospitably welcomed at Boulogne by the municipal council and the local section of the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris wrote on Nov. 1:—

M. Jules Claretie, director of the Comedie Francaise contributed last week an interesting article to the "Figaro" entitled "Visites Pacifiques." Commenting upon the visit of the British commercial delegate, M. Claretie says that if the material interests of peoples have their power, free trade in thought is also a force. The merchants of Paris entertain the merchants of London. Why should not the publicists (les publicistes), the literary men, and the painters of France invite the journalists, novelists, and artists of England to one of those banquets where they would fraternise under the auspices of Shakespeare and Corneille? M. Claretie imagines Herbert Spencer or Swinburne—the great poet or the great thinker—presiding at such a banquet in Paris. He suggests that men like Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Forbes-Robertson should be feted by the French comedians, and that the painters of the Royal Academy should be received by the members of the French Institute.

It will be seen that the healthy idea of a general 'rapprochement' between the two peoples quite independently of politics is rapidly gaining ground. It is likely to prove so beneficial to both nations as to deserve every encouragement that can be given to it. . . . There have been here and there a few croakers who affected to apprehend evil results for the Dual Alliance from the recent Anglo-French manifestations: but the attempt to detract from the value and importance of these manifestations on such a flimsy ground was brought piteously to grief by the Czar's letter to M. Loubet expressing approval of the rapprochement of France both with England and Italy. The small group of malcontents have therefore not a leg to stand on.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S LETTER TO M. LOUBET.

PARIS, Oct. 30 ("Times").—The Czar's letter to M. Loubet was communicated by the President of the Republic to the Cabinet Council held at the Elysee this morning.

The Czar's letter, after expressing his feelings of affection for the President of the Republic, manifests his satisfaction at all that is happening to France. He thus views with profound sympathy the recent agreement with England and the rapprochement happily effected with Italy. The Czar sees in these events a new pledge for the maintenance of general peace which is the constant aim of his policy, and hence an additional reason why the friendly and allied nations, sure of one another, should at every opportunity continue to show the perfect harmony of their views and their solidarity based on their mutual sympathy and their respective interests.

This evening, "Temps," commenting upon this remarkable imperial epistle, says:—

It is not a letter of courtesy—It is a political letter. It is not a mere pronouncement of principle, it is a positive statement of very clear and firm views. Above all, it is the affirmation that the diplomatic evolution upon which France has to congratulate herself has not produced less pleasure or inspired less security in St. Petersburg. It had been said that Nicholas II. was concerned at our "flirtations" with Rome and London. But in opposition to these statements comes the assurance, written in the Czar's own handwriting and signed with his name, that our agreement with England and our rapprochement with Italy, so well calculated to fortify the peace of the world, afford him all the more lively satisfaction, as that peace remains the object of his constant preoccupation.

This does not look much like a revival of the Three Emperors Alliance.

"The Standard" correspondent at Paris states that the "Temps" article on the Czar's letter was inspired, and probably dictated by M. Delcasse.

GERMAN CHAGRIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on November 1:—

For the last few days the German Press has been extremely busy in explaining to its readers the precise reason why Count Lamsdorff went to Paris and in enlightening them as to what he was going to say to M. Delcasse. The contents of the autograph letters of the Czar to M. Loubet have now been published, and the German public is surprised to find that the imperial initiator of the Huge Court of Arbitration expresses his lively satisfaction at the treaty concluded between France and England and at the "rapprochement" effected between Italy and France.

Even now numerous and persistent attempts are made to represent France as interpreting the Dual Alliance in a sense contrary to the desires and intentions of her Russian ally. The "Cologne Gazette," in two and a half columns of Paris correspondence, elaborates the theory that the development of the international situation and the aims of Russia would necessarily place the centre of gravity of the Dual Alliance outside of the European system, but that France artificially endeavours to confine her interest in the alliance to Europe.

It is perfectly legitimate for the Paris correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" to give his readers the benefit of his own peculiar views of French foreign policy, although as I have already said, he runs the risk of having his estimate of the diplomatic relations of Russia and France, falsified by events. But it would, of course, be equally legitimate for a foreign observer in Berlin to maintain and illustrate his view that the most constant element of disturbance in the politics of Europe during the past seven or eight years has been the restlessness of Germany and her ill regulated ambition in the sphere of Weltpolitik.

Paris, Oct. 31 (Reuter).—Count Lamsdorff left Paris at 25 minutes past eight this morning on his return to Darmstadt.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Sunday:—

The "Politische Correspondent" learns from an authoritative source that the meeting between Count Lamsdorff and M. Delcasse has resulted in the establishment of a complete understanding in reference to Russo-Austrian action in the Balkans and it is added that the Russo Austrian entente which will remain the basis of Russian policy in the Near East is not regarded with jealousy in French Government circles. In some Austrian papers Russia is represented as seeking friends everywhere in Europe, lest developments in Eastern Asia should expose her to a flank attack by England. The Russian Press, it is noted, speaks of England as the only Power unfriendly to Russia and from which a disturbance of the Russian peace might be expected not as the ally of Japan but as the hereditary rival of Russia's expansive policy.

Better informed people however maintain that Russia is less afraid of England than of Germany who is continually pushing herself—sometimes unobtrusively, sometimes with cynical self assertion—into the sphere of Russian interests and the fear is not that Russia and England should fall out but that Austria might by embarrassed by the development of strained relations between Russia and Germany. For this reason the approaching meeting at Wiesbaden is regarded as something more important than an exchange of courtsies and "Die Zeit" openly rejoices at the prospect of Austria-Hungary being spared the painful alternative, some day, of having to decide between Germany and Russia.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A representative of the "Echo de Paris" has had an interview at Darmstadt with M. Savinsky, Count Lamsdorff's secretary.

M. Savinsky declared that the French Press had appreciated and commented on Count Lamsdorff's visit to Paris in a very correct manner. It was quite true that the Russian Minister had felt it to be necessary to discuss with M. Delcasse questions which may be of interest to the two friendly and allied Powers just as he had previously thought it advisable to confer with Count Goluchowski and as he would in a few days confer with Count von Bulow. M. Savinsky added that there was perfect agreement on all questions between France and Russia.

"Yes," said the interviewer, "but people are attempting, in the far East to sow dissension."

"Who? Where?" replied M. Savinsky. "There are always of course people interested in seeing tranquility disturbed. But we ask ourselves where the alarmist telegrams about an alleged imminent conflagration which had been only too well published in certain journals can have come from. The advantage of general peace is such that not a single nation in Europe would wish to compromise it by pushing matters to this extremity."

"Not even Great Britain?—"Certainly not. Great Britain herself the ally of Japan has no interest in seeing harmony disturbed. Of this I can assure you in the most emphatic manner, the Japanese Government must not be held responsible for these rumours and would be very glad to discover their source. In the far East, despite the alarmist telegrams, I assure you once more that the Japanese, as well as the Russian Government, is animated by the most sincere desire to arrive at a pacific settlement. I am convinced that we shall find a modus vivendi of a nature to satisfy both parties. At the present moment everything goes to show that the settlement will not be long delayed.

TZAR AND KAISER.

MEETING AT WIESBADEN.

Wiesbaden, Nov. 4 Reuter.—The Czar arrived here at 4-30 this afternoon. The Emperor was waiting at the station to meet him, and there were also present the Imperial Chancellor, the German ambassador to Russia and the Russian Ambassador to Germany. The Czar was accompanied by prince Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Hesse and was attended by a numerous suite.

Their Majesties entered an open four-horse carriage and drove under escort of the Paderborn Hussars to the castle amid the liveliest manifestations of enthusiasm on the part of the crowd.

At five o'clock there was a State banquet, during which their Majesties engaged in animated conversation with one another and with the princes and statesmen around them. Music was given by the band of the Emperor.

After dinner the Czar and the Emperor held an informal reception, and at about seven o'clock drove to the Court Theatre, where a gala performance of Weber's Oberon was given.

The meeting, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," has produced the usual crop of rumours.

That section of the Press which more or less represents the views of the Government deals in cordial assurances regarding the "traditional friend-ship" which unites the two dynasties, and anticipates as the result of the imperial meeting further guarantees for the maintenance of peace. At the same time Russia is reminded that Germany has never placed any difficulties in the way of Russian policy, but, on the contrary, has consistently adopted an attitude which facilitated the realisation of Russian aims, particularly in the Far East. The rumours that Turkey hoped for German encouragement in her resistance to the Austro-Russian scheme of reforms are dismissed as the inventions of interested parties, notwithstanding the violently Turcophil attitude of the "well-informed" German Press during the Balkan troubles and its anxious solicitude for the maintenance of the unimpaired sovereignty of the Sultan in the disaffected districts. Russia and Austria are in so many words invited to entertain feelings of gratitude towards Germany, which the Czar and Count Lamsdorff might appropriately express for her co-operation in securing the success of the representations they have addressed to the Porte and in furthering their "humanitarian action."

In the Far East the attitude of Germany is described by the "National Zeitung" as having been of "incalculable value to Russia. Count von Bulows repeated declaration that Germany's interests were not affected by what took place in Manchuria was the first official pronouncement of a European Government on the subject of Russia's East Asiatic plans. This declaration was fraught with significance first because of the impression it made upon other Powers and secondly because a German protest or even a waiting attitude on the part of Germany would have exerted upon Russia and influence quite different from that which would have been produced by any declaration on the part of England.

As the Russian Government has doubtless been informed that it was Lord Salisbury himself who first proposed to exclude Manchuria from the scope of that unfortunate instrument which Germans call the "Yangtse Agreement," she will hardly be inclined to give Germany credit for any priority in her complaisance in this respect. At the same time it cannot be denied that the German policy has, on the whole, endeavoured in the most painstaking way to avoid anything which would embarrass Russian policy in the Far East. Among politicans of all shades in this country there is a fundamental conviction that the more deeply Russia is committed to momentous and even perilous enterprises in Central and Further Asia the less danger will there be of her coming into collision with German interests nearer home or exercising an undue influence upon European affairs.

MYSTERIOUS MAGNETIC STORM.

THE SUN SPOT AND THE WORLD'S TELEGRAPHS.

A REMARKABLE electrical disturbance occurred on Saturday, Oct. 28, culminating in a magnetic storm of unprecedented intensity. For hours the lines and cables of the various international companies were rendered useless, and the entire telegraph system of France ceased for nearly eight hours. The phenomenon is said to be due to the great sun spot, to which Dr. Oliver Lodge also attributes our recent gales.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning the telegraph wires connecting Paris with the principal France town refused to carry the messages. It was consequently for several hours impossible to communicate with America, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, &c., since the submarine cables were also affected. The interruption ceased at 20 minutes to five p.m., as suddenly and mysteriously as it had begun.

In England the storm was felt at seven o'clock, and is said to be the first of its kind since the telegraph has existed. All telegraphic communication was cut off, and business was partially at a standstill. The land lines were also interfered with. At about two o'clock the Aurora Borealis was seen in this country, and the brilliant scene drew thousands of people from their beds.

The effect of the storm in business circles was indescribable, and throughout the day clerks and messengers invaded the telegraph and cable offices with complaints of the delay. The electrical engineers after investigating the cause of the disorganisation were able during the afternoon to announce that the wires were interrupted by an earth current of 30 deg.

To a certain extent our telegraphic system has been subject to these currents since Pe'ance has been used as the basis for "picking up" earth. On Saturday as soon as the engineers had made their report, the cable companies set about picking up artificial earth in London, as a substitute for the western centre, as a means of combating the disturbances. The experiment proved successful, and the cable resumed work, although at a slightly reduced speed.

Sir Norman Lockyer gives a very clear explanation of the phenomena. He had been expecting these disturbances for some time, and says there are more to follow. When sun spots are rapidly increasing in number, as they have been doing, there is always such a display of magnetic activity, which shows itself in earth currents—currents on the earth's surface and air currents in the shape of the aurora borealis. Ever since the telegraph has been a working institution, near the sun spot year it is very difficult to get a telegram even from London to Brighton. These phenomena, however, have since been discovered to be more intimately connected with the solar prominences than they are with the solar spots. "We shall go on now getting more of them for the next 12 months," said Sir Norman Lockyer, "and that shows you the extreme importance of seeing that we get more magnetic observatories to help us on with our researches. We should never have known of this important connection between the sun and the earth's magnetism, if it had not been for apparently useless and trivial observations made in the magnetic observatories."

Mr. Walter Stogreaves, Director of the College Observatory, says:—

The disturbance was remarkable for the multitude of wide oscillations of very short period, indicating great and rapid changes of horizontal direction and force. The magnetic storm began at 6 a.m. on Saturday and ended at 5 a.m. on Sunday. The beginning and ending were more or less abrupt, but the storm was preceded and followed by a period of about nine hours of small rapid oscillations. The greatest oscillations of horizontal direction was 2 deg. 46 min., but the greatest change of horizontal force is unknown, the spot of light having been off the photographic paper on both sides many times. The surface of the sun was marked by two spots—a new one not far from the centre and a spot near the eastern limb of the well-known double form. Grouped together they are about three-fifths the area of the great spot of last month. The magnetic storm of Saturday was incomparably greater than that recorded during the first passage of the great spot over the solar disc.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere," Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARMENIAN MURDERS AT PECKHAM.

STORY OF A STARTLING CRIME.

MURDERER IDENTIFIED AS THE ASSASSIN OF SAGOUNI.

Two Armenians, named Gregorian and Izmirlian, were shot dead in broad daylight on November 4 at Peckham Rye, not far from the headquarters of the Hentchakist Society, and within a comparatively short distance of Nunhead-grove, where M. Sagouni was murdered the previous week.

In this case the murderer, who is described as a little dark man, dressed in the ordinary manner, and wearing a bowler hat, shot himself in the head and died in a few minutes. It is stated to-day that he has been definitely identified as the assassin of M. Sagouni.

The story of the crime, as told by M. Tashanrin at the headquarters of the Hentchakist Society, is as follows:—

At a quarter to four, eight Armenians, who had been out for an afternoon stroll, were returning here. Two walked in front, then three and then three others at some distance behind. These three were Aram Gregorian, Tigran Izmirian and another named Karapelian.

The first two had got opposite the club and the others were about 100 yards behind at Phillip's corner when a man came out suddenly at the end of a yard and shot Gregorian in the head. He fell. The man then fired again, and shot Izmirian. He also fell. The man then fired at Karapelian, but missed him, and then ran away.

Karapelian gave chase to the murderer who ran behind a heap of stones where some masons were at work. He turned and saw Karapelian following and then shot himself in the neck. He then threw away the weapon and a moment later drew another from his pocket and shot himself in the breast.

No words were spoken by any one, as far as I know. The other Armenians ran back on hearing the shots, but were all too late to be of any service.

M. Gregorian was a single man, aged about twenty-five. He lived in Russia and came to England in August to attend the Hentchakist Convention. He is described as a finely-built man, 5 ft. 10 in. in height, and at the time of his murder was wearing a dark suit, which he had purchased specially to attend the funeral of M. Sazouni last Saturday. His companion, Tigran Izmirian, is stated to have been only twenty years of age. He came to England on August 6.

ASSASSIN'S TERRIBLE CAREER.

HENTCHAKIST FEARS.

The energies of the police are being directed to-day towards discovering the abode of the assassin, as they are convinced, says the "Central News," that since Sagouni's murder he had been residing in the neighbourhood. As soon as the murderers' residence has been discovered, the persons who were responsible for shielding him from justice and are supposed to have been his accomplices will be placed under arrest as accessories before the fact.

It has been ascertained that, until the 24th of last month, two days before the murder of M. Sagouni, the assassin of M. Gregorian and Izmirian lived in a house in Micklefield-street and went under the name of George Yangie. He arrived there on October 17, and occupied a bedroom for one week. Two days after his arrival a letter came for him addressed in a foreign handwriting, but bearing the London postmark. Two days later a foreigner came to the house with a note for Yangie addressed in lead-pencil. Having delivered it to the landlady, the man who brought it immediately disappeared. Yangie went out shortly after, and on his return locked up the cupboard in the room he occupied, carrying the key about with him for the rest of the day. It is supposed that he concealed his revolver there. The landlady thought the man was out of work as he went out every morning at eight o'clock, returning for half an hour at dinner, after which he went away for the rest of the day.

Yangie was well known to some of his fellow-countrymen in London as having a terrible record of political crime, and was chosen by the Affarists as their agent to do this series of murders on account of his great daring and skill with the revolver. He is reputed to have been one of the finest shots in Europe, and was seldom known to make a miss. He was very careful in the selection of weapons and only used the best and most expensive.

The Hentchakists think that he was sent to London from America to exterminate the whole of their section and took as his opportunity the sittings of the convention when he would have the whole of the delegates in his power.

The Hentchakists fear now he is dead his unfinished work will be deputed to some one else and that the Affarists will not rest until they accomplished the entire destruction of their rival. The murderer was at one time apparently himself the victim of a crime, his body being covered with marks, the results of vitriol-burning. A great scar on his cheek is due to the same cause. One sovereign was found in his pocket. He is now thought to have been about forty to forty-five years of age.

It is understood, says the Press Association, that the police will be able to produce evidence at the inquest which will establish beyond doubt that the assassin of yesterday afternoon was also the murderer of M. Sagouni.

Gregorian, it may be mentioned, was one of those devoted friends who carried a wreath at Sagouni's funeral on Saturday.

The police are now in charge of the Hentchakists' headquarters.

The dozen Armenians left in Peckham who originally joined the Hentchakists' Convention are reported to be terror-stricken. They gathered on November 4 at the club-house, 85, Peckham-rye only twenty houses from the scene of the previous day's tragedy and considered the drafting of some sort of Manifesto to the British Public to explain their position. Until that is prepared they prefer to say nothing.

One of the Armenians summoned to give evidence at the inquest on Monday has received a letter threatening his life if he attends. In consequence of this the coroner has given strict orders that nobody but witnesses and officials shall be allowed in court during the proceeding so as to prevent the possibility of any outrages being attempted there.

It has been ascertained, says the Press Association, that no firearms or weapon of any description were found on the bodies of the two men murdered on Wednesday night.

The Scotland-yard authorities this afternoon proceeded to the mortuary to photograph the bodies of the murderer and his victims, the object of thus being to assist in the work of identification of the former.

MORTUARY KEEPER'S REMARKABLE STORY.

Mr. John Freeman, the caretaker of the St. George's mortuary Camberwell, who was last night threatened by an Armenian whom he refused to permit to view the bodies of the three men in his charge speaking of the incident said that about half-past five o'clock last night three men approached the gates, two being Armenians and the third apparently an Englishman. They requested to be allowed to see the remains, but giving no sufficient reason they were refused permission. One of the Armenians then said "I will demand to come in." Without further ado, however, Freeman shut the gates and left him. He had not been in many minutes before one of the Armenians opened the door of his residence and proceeded to walk upstairs. Freeman's daughter asked him what he wanted and the man replied with an offensive epithet that he wanted the mortuary keeper. She ordered him out and Freeman, coming on the scene accompanied him to the road where he regained his companions. One of them, the Englishman warned Freeman to go in, but instead of taking the advice, he (Freeman) struck out and hit the intrusive Armenian on the jaw. He cried out and invited Freeman to come over the way where they would settle with him. He, however, telephoned through to Scotland Yard for police protection. About 11 o'clock one of the Armenians called at a neighbouring public-house and afterwards proceeded to the mortuary but observing the policeman stationed at the gate he immediately took to his heels.

MYSTERIOUS ARMENIAN AT SAGOUNI'S FUNERAL.

A resident of Peckham who was present at the funeral of Sagouni the murdered chief of the Hentchakist party at Forest Hill cemetery states that he noticed an Armenian standing on the fringe of the huge crowd at the cemetery quite half an hour before the arrival of the cortege. His presence thus early however excited only passing notice. When, however, the procession arrived, it seemed strange to many that he made no movement to secure a better position, but remained standing between two tall tombstones. From that post he was seen to scan eagerly the features of the Armenian mourners as they filed past, bearing the body of Sagouni to the grave. He made no attempt to join in the service and left the cemetery before the ceremony was over. It is now believed that this man belonged to the Affarist section of the Armenian revolutionists, and that he was none other than Sagouni's assassin who had come to the cemetery for the express purpose marking down other members of the Hentchakist party for assassination. The same resident states that on Monday evening, just before nightfall four Armenians were noticed standing at a point not far from the shop in Upland-road at which Sagouni's assassin bought a cap on the night of the murder of the Hentchakist chief. These are believed to be Affarists.

NOTES FROM "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 3.

1st Life Guards—Second Lieut. V T J Eyre to be Lieutenant to complete establishment.

7th Dragoon Guards—Gentleman Cadet W F G Baird from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant vice R H Kemp resigned.

2nd Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet W Whitley from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant vice I M M Phillips resigned.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. D C Gilroy resigns his Commission.

7th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet E G K Cross from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

13th Hussars—Second Lieut R E Greenwell resigns his commission.

14th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet S W R Mewburn from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut-Col C M T Western from the Staff to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col. J W Hawkins, placed on half-pay.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. F L Playfair to be major vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C E Gallwell appointed to the Staff. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—C F Bishop vice P L Holbrooke; V L Beer to complete establishment. The restoration to the establishment of Capt. A A McHardy D S O, is vice R St. G Gorton seconded. The promotion of the undermentioned lieutenants to the rank of captain is antedated as follows:—C M Playfair to Aug 31 1903 vice W F T Corrie seconded. R W P Campbell to Sept. 1 1903 vice C E Inglis seconded. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—F L Bennett vice A H W Haywood seconded; J F Reid vice W L Warren promoted; R F Polinger vice E A Campbell retired G Badham-Thornhill vice F W Van der Kiste seconded. The promotion of Second Lieut J L H Weir to the rank of lieutenant is antedated to Aug. 31 1903 vice C A Playfair promoted. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H R G Stevens vice R W P Campbell promoted J H Edmond vice J F Reid promoted E M Little vice G E Smart seconded G F C White vice D A Hosford placed on half-pay. The undermentioned captains to be adjutants—Brevet Major R B Riddell on augmentation; P L Holbrooke vice C F Bishop whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Gentleman Cadet G H Loder, from Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice D N Nicol seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Major A McLachlan retires on retired pay. Capt J H Mackenzie to be adjutant, vice J H M Davie, who has vacated that appointment. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant—G O Sandys, H D Saward.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Gentleman Cadet C H F Nixon, from Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut. H F Blair to be lieutenant, vice C Leather, retired.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt E L Allen to be major, vice C E M Pyne, retired. Supernumerary Capt W F Leader to be captain, vice E L Allen.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt F S E Booth by, from half-pay, to be captain, supernumerary to establishment with precedence next below J J H Wiley D S O.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Gentleman Cadet M B Snow from Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Gentleman Cadet H C MacDonnell from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet W T Sackhouse from Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut A H Colonel to be lieutenant vice J P Boyd-Carpenter seconded.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet E O Skaife from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifle)—Gentleman Cadet H R Crailsheim from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut-Col S Humphery on completion on his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Major H C Care, D S O, to be Lieut-Col vice S Humphery.

The Worcestershire Regt—Gentleman Cadet A C Johnston, from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant:—A J N Bartlett, U J D Bourke.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Capt A S Cave to be major vice E Rhodes, D S O retired.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Gentleman Cadet F J Hearle from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Supernumerary Lieut H G L Bergough to be lieutenant vice J St John Secker resigned. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from Royal Military College to be second lieutenants:—H Mullaly G B A Cooper A E B Byrch.

The Manchester Regt—Second Lieut J H L Ready to be lieutenant vice W G Mansergh seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's)—Capt N C Mackechnie to be major vice W G Moon, retired.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut F G G Cuningham, from half-pay, to be lieutenant supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below A J H Maclean.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Gentleman Cadet B T Metcalfe from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The West India Regt—Capt C S Collison resigns the appointment of adjutant. Second Lieut J A MacEwan resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut-Col W O Wolseley to be colonel vice W L Gubbins promoted. Lieut-Col A T Stoggett, C M G to be colonel vice W B Allin, M B deceased.

STAFF.

Col J C Oughterson, from director of supplies, to be director of supplies and transport. First Army Army Corps the appointment of Lieut Col and Brevet Col H M Lawson, R E, aide-de-camp to the King, as a temporary deputy adjutant and quarter-master-general in South Africa, which was notified in the Gazette of Nov. 18, 1902, is cancelled. The undermentioned temporary appointment is made to the Staff in South Africa:—Lieut Col and Brevet Col H M Lawson R E, aide-camp to the King, to be chief Staff officer, graded for pay as a brigadier-general on the Staff, with the local rank of brigadier-general while so employed. Major R Ford, D S O the Army Service Corps to be assistant director of supplies and transport, First Army Corps Capt and Brevet Major F C Turner, the Northumberland Fusiliers, from deputy-assistant adjutant general, Southern District, to be Staff captain at headquarters. Capt the Hon G A A Hood, Grenadier Guards, to be brigade major First (Foot Guards) Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, vice Capt H C Lowther, D S O Scots Guards, appointed a Staff captain at headquarters. Capt C E L Porter, the West India Regt, to be aide-camp to Sir F M Hodgson K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados and its dependencies, vice Lieut B Lamb, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Capt J Brough, Royal Marines, to be an officer of a company of Gentleman Cadets.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Sister M H McLeish resigns her appointment.

BRIVET.

Lieut-Col the Hon A E Dalzell C B half-pay, to be colonel Lieut-Col J D Fullerton R E to be colonel.

HALF-PAY.

Major (temporary Lieut-Col) R H Carr-Ellison from 1st Dragoons to be lieutenant-colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col L G Fawkes, half-pay, retires on retired pay Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J McDonnell C B half-pay retires on retired pay Major G Lanzworthy half-pay retires on retired pay Lieut Col J E Nicholson Reserve of officers late Royal Army Medical Corps is placed on retired pay.

A CHARMING SENSATION.

WE strongly recommend any of our readers who are in search of a delightful sensation to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath. The cooling and strengthening effect are Simply Magical. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delicious sensation of coolness, freshness, and purity; it invigorates the body and brace the nerves. Tired or Tender Feet are instantly relieved, and all the unpleasant effects of perspiration immediately disappear. We take this opportunity to caution our readers against buying or using any substitute for Condy's Fluid, because all imitations or substitutes are inferior in composition and strength. Ask for Condy's Fluid and see that the labels bear the words "Condy's Fluid." Condy and Mitchell of London, England are the only Makers but Condy's Fluid can be instantly obtained from all Chemists throughout the British Empire.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

HOME.

EDUCATION.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to Dr. R. F. Horton expressing a persuasion that the differences on the education question are much smaller than is supposed. He therefore suggests a further conference.—Lord Rosebery having declined to be a candidate for the Chancellorship of Oxford University, Lord Goschen was elected without opposition.—Edinburgh University has instituted degrees in Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain returned from Liverpool to Birmingham on October 30. Addressing a great meeting in Birmingham on Nov. 4, Mr. Chamberlain exposed the fallacy that the semi-starvation which sometimes prevailed among the poor before the days of free trade was due solely to the Corn Laws and the high price of bread, and that free trade had changed all that. It was our interest to stimulate trade with the Colonies. But the pocket was not everything in these days; and if we rejected the offers of the Colonies, made in the most patriotic spirit, and if we would not co-operate in sustaining the Empire on the lines they offered, our opportunity might never recur. No appreciation of the importance of Imperial unity was shown in the speeches of his opponents. After reviewing some of the evidence as to the decline of our foreign trade, he again denied that the changes proposed would materially increase the cost of food.—Sir William Harcourt, speaking on November 1 in Lancashire, replied to Mr. Chamberlain's statements as to dumping and the condition of the shipping and export trade.—Mr. Asquith, speaking at Paisley, that day, argued that a large proportion of the so-called foreign manufactures we imported were raw materials which came here to have British labour exercised upon them; and that all our imports come as payment for British goods and services or as interest on British capital.—On the 3rd, Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke at Aberdeen and Mr. John Morley at Nottingham.

Golf.—The Bar tournament was decided at Deal on October 31. Mr. G. M. Hildyard beat Mr. Marshall-Hall, K. C., by 3 and 1.

Ireland.—Land purchase negotiations are proceeding on almost every important estate in Ulster, and are in most cases making satisfactory progress.—Mr. Michael Davitt has denounced Mr. John Redmond's acceptance for his estate of a price which a large section of the Nationalists declare to be preposterous in the case of other landlords.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has granted a new trial in the Worsley divorce case.—The editor of "Lloyd's Weekly News" has been fined £50 for contempt of Court in publishing comments on the case of T. L. James, who is charged with murder.—The discharge from bankruptcy of Mr. C. J. Le Mesurier has been suspended for two years.—The Great Western Railway Company has been ordered to pay £3,000 damages to an engineer who was injured in an accident.

London.—The Progressives have gained considerably in the borough council elections, and hold the majority in 13 boroughs, while in 12 the Conservatives have a majority and in three the elections were not on party lines.—The Water Arbitration Court has decided in favour of the Water Board on the sinking fund question.

Municipal elections.—These elections took place on Monday throughout England and Wales. The returns received from the provinces indicate gains to the Liberals of 71, to the Conservatives of 41, and to the Labour party of 19 seats.

Naval.—Vice-Admiral H. L. Pearson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and Rear-Admiral J. Durnford Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope Station.

Sir Edwin Egerton, British Minister in Athens, is appointed to succeed Sir H. M. Durand in Madrid. Sir F. Lugard, the High Commissioner, read a paper on Wednesday before the Royal Geographical Society on "Northern Nigeria."

The Bible Society has received from a lady a gift of £10,000.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, received the High Commissioner for Canada and the Colonial Agents-General on October 30.

The King, as Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple, joined the other Benchers in entertaining a large company at dinner on the 2nd. The King travelled on the 3rd to Lord's Common, near Midhurst, and laid the foundation-stone of the King Edward VII. Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. On the 4th his Majesty presented medals to officers of the mercantile marine for transport services during the South African and China wars.

Two Armenians, named Gregorian and Izmirian were shot dead at Peckham-rye on Wednesday by a man—also believed to be an Armenian and suspected to be the murderer of Sagouni—who immediately afterwards shot and killed himself.

Two Burns Manuscripts have been sold at Sotheby's for £610 and £178. A copy of Shelley's first volume of poetry of which only one other copy is known realized £300.

Weather.—Nearly all over Great Britain the rainfall for October has exceeded the record for many years past. Floods continue. A magnetic storm is also reported.

THE EMPIRE.

Aden.—A small punitive column had a smart action in the Hinterland on October 28, one sepoy being killed.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin the Federal Premier, speaking at Ballarat, said he was sure Australia was prepared to reciprocate Mr Chamberlain's proposals. The Ministerial policy of protection would not prevent closer trade relations within the Empire. Speaking in Sydney Mr Deakin said it would richly repay Australia to enter into trade unity with Great Britain. Preferential tariffs would be to the advantage of Australian agriculture, and the trade of the Empire should be united.

Canada has offered South Africa, in return for certain concessions, the preferential tariff of 33 1-3 per cent. now enjoyed by Great Britain.—The Toronto Board of Trade has passed a resolution supporting the policy of Mr. Chamberlain.—Canadian resentment at the Alaska decision is described as strong, but a speech by Mr. Aylesworth has helped to allay the irritation.

THE UNITED STATES.

Elections.—Tammany won a decided victory in New York on Tuesday. In the State elections the Republicans have kept Ohio, Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, but have lost Maryland. The Democrats have retained Kentucky, Virginia, and Rhode Island.

Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, has pointed out that protection has resulted in a balance of nearly 500,000,000dol. per annum in favour of the United States.

The Lynchehaun Case.—The United States Commissioner at Indianapolis has refused the application for the extradition of Lynchehaun, on the ground that his offence was political.

FOREIGN.

Bulgaria.—The elections took place on Sunday. There will be 144 Ministerialists in the new Sobranye and 45 Opposition members.

Colombia.—A revolution has broken out in Panama. The Independence of the Isthmus was proclaimed on the 3rd, and most of the Colombian warships were captured, but one of them was shelling Panama next morning. The United States Government has sent strong naval forces to protect American interests. The cause of the revolution is believed to be the rejection of the canal treaty.

France.—A letter from the Tsar to M. Loubet read at last week's Cabinet Council, expresses satisfaction with the recent agreement with England and the rapprochement with Italy.—A Sanitary Conference in Paris is considering a project for an international sanitary bureau for the collection of information as to infectious diseases.—Some of the ultra-Catholics of Brittany are said to be planning emigration to Canada.

Germany.—The Tsar arrived at Wiesbaden on the 4th on a visit to the Emperor William. After a State banquet and a gala performance at the Opera the Tsar returned to Darmstadt.—The General Synod of the German Protestant Church has declared duelling a sin which it is the duty of the Church to do away with.

Hungary.—The Liberal party at Budapest last week adopted Count Tisza's programme, and the new Government has been sworn in.

Italy.—Signor Giolitti has formed a Cabinet, in which Signor Tittoni has the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.—A fire in the Vatican on Sunday night did considerable damage. The Italian authorities zealously co-operated with the Papal firemen.

Persia.—The Persian correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" says that recent improvements effected by an English company on the route between the Karun river and Ispahan will give England the advantage now enjoyed by Russia of being first in the market.

Russia.—Russian was substituted for Swedish at the opening of the Finnish Senate on October 22.—It is thought that Russia may shortly join the Brussels Sugar Convention.—A number of persons have been convicted of disqualifying young soldiers for service by surgical and other operations.

The Far East.—A Russian telegram states that in view of the weakness of the Chinese authorities Mukden has been reoccupied by Russian troops which causes the Chinese Government great alarm. It is said that the Russians are holding the Tartar general of Mukden prisoner in custody.—Count Cassini declares that Mukden is the capital of Manchuria, that Russia has never ceased to occupy Manchuria, and that, therefore, she has never really ceased to occupy Mukden. American opinion on the reoccupation is unfavourable.—Reports received in St. Petersburg mention a new Russian enterprise in Korea for mining smokeless coal and threats by the Russian Minister at Seoul of further aggression in the Yalu district

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

THE MAN IN CAVENDISH SQUARE.

SHOULD the mysterious old painting which came under the hammer last week prove to be one of Romney's, the find will occasion more gratification than surprise. Hidden about the world, there must be still a number of unidentified works of the Dalton carpenter's son. From the walls of what is now the Constitutional Club at Hampstead, many an embryo Hamlet mysteriously disappeared. The man in Cavendish-square, as Reynolds ungraciously used to speak of his dark rival, made the present premises of the Hampstead Club his home when breaking health and weakening powers led to his removal from his fashionable studio. There he found his pictures overflow the house. He turned the stables into an arcade and lined the damp walls with works which rotted as they hung, or were stolen by unscrupulous admirers. One of his friends at the time wrote of his distress at seeing so noble a collection in a state so confused, so mangled.

THE L.S.D. OF GENIUS.

It would be interesting to know the market value to-day of Romney's portrait of Caroline, Viscountess Clifden, and her sister, Lady Elizabeth Spencer. It was sold to a dealer at Willis's seven years ago, for 10,500 guineas. For the painting of it Romney received no more than a hundred guineas, if he had so much. The highest fee he ever received was 120 guineas. Yet there are priceless works of his extant to-day which he did at six guineas for the full length and two guineas for the three-quarter length. He worked daily, slung up on a scaffold above the heads of the clergy officiating at service in the Church of San Pietro in Montorio, copying Raphael's Transfiguration. When he had finished, the Duke of Richmond offered him a beggarly hundred guineas for the work. He refused, and kept it until his death, after which it sold for six guineas. Few painters' works have seen more surprising vicissitudes than Romney's. He divided the sovereignty of London with Reynolds yet upon his decease, there came such a slump in his works that perfect portraits fetched only thirty shillings, which the tide turned, changed hands with a profit of small fortunes to the original purchasers.

THE LOVE STORY OF A PAINTER.

Lady Hamilton, as none of us forgets, owes the immortality of her loveliness to Romney. He was forty-eight when he first met her. She was at the time but nineteen years of age, but was already the mother of two children, and living under the protection of Charles Greville, as she continued to do until the latter transferred her to his uncle, who in time made her his wife, the Lady Hamilton who became the mother of Nelson's son. During the years he knew her, Elizabeth Hart, as she then was, was to the painter his divine lady, and there seems no reason to doubt that their relations were purely platonic. Never queen had a more devoted slave. He refused commissions, ruthlessly cut down the number of his sitters to devote his days to painting her. In all, she figured in no fewer than two dozen magnificent portraits by Romney. And all this time there lived at Dalton Mrs. Romney, the poor, unlettered, faithful soul, whom he had married when he was an apprentice boy, and she a domestic servant, helping him on his hard way with occasional half guineas. She never saw London.

STORIED CANVAS.

It is not surprising that the identity of some of the old masters goes astray. Let the signature be obscured and often enough there is apparent the last possible relation between picture and title. A case in point is that one of Romney's which he painted upon a visit to Cowper to illustrate a passage in The Task. It has answered to a dozen descriptions, Lady Hamilton as Ariadne, Kate, and 'Twas when the seas were roaring among them. Who would imagine that a painting showing four persons—a man and three ladies—represented an Englishman and his three wives? Such a one exists. Copley, father of the future Lord Lyndhurst, was commissioned by a wealthy Bristol merchant to paint himself and wife. But I want to have my deceased wife introduced as well, he said. The order was fulfilled, but soon after the patron, half in mourning, half in wedding splendour, hurried into the studio. I have had the misfortune to lose my second wife. I wish to have included in the portrait the lady who now takes the head of my table. The three wives are in the picture.

ART AND COMMERCE.

Gainsborough had only a limited market except for portraits. Pictures which in his lifetime were unsaleable are worth fabulous sums to-day. One he painted for a carrier who obliged him. It has since sold for £18,000, Reynolds once failed to recognise in early work of his own which he was invited to appraise: Frith was solemnly assured that his Dinner Party at Boswell's Lodgings would never sell, yet he lived to see it change hands at £4,567. It's a capital picture, but we shall have to keep it, the Agnews told him as they handed him a cheque for £1,200 for the work. Most artists have experiences of this character, Millais as a young man accepted a commission which every other artist of note in town had refused. It was the presentment of a lady's dream, who fancied herself refused admission to heaven, because her work on earth was not finished. Very soon all the town was wanting to see the picture.

THE WORKMAN'S TRAIN.

A case of interest to a numerous class in London arose in one of the provincial courts last week as to what, for the purposes of privileged fare, constitutes a workman. The evidence given for the company affected shows that the badge of the wokman is dirty hands. Now that is a libel on the workman; but no matter, it makes every one of us who travels by the old lines in London entitled to the reduced fare. One has but to place his fingers upon the handle of the average carriage to acquire a more indelible stain than a day's manual labour will confer. The London porter has a weird conception of the duties of his station. He plants himself in the midst of a dangerously-crowded platform, and during the whole time that a train is at the platform madly howls in the ears of all within striking distance the names of the stations to which every passenger-intendent knows the train is going. As for opening a carriage door or applying a rag to a handle which he sees is thick with grime the idea is beyond reception, unless there be a chance of importuning one for a tip. So ladies ruin their gloves, men their temper, and all go filthy-handed and, by the new reading, qualify for workmen's fares.

LIFE'S IRONIES.

Every morning into London come thousands of girl clerks, waitresses, sempstresses, and what not, earning ten, fifteen, twenty shillings a week. Not for them is the reduced fare which advantages the lusty artisan with his two, three, or four pounds a week. The male clerk who draws about half the wage of the horny-handed son of toil, pays his full penny a mile to ride in a glorified dog-kennel, which an hour or so earlier has been placed at the disposal of the workman who has converted it into a smoke chest, so far as he has not devoted it to the purposes of a spittoon. One may gain an interesting sidelight on the working of this differential system by observing the departure suburbward of the trains between two and four o'clock in the morning. The man from the engine-room and the machining department of the paper, well-paid and prosperous, takes the rebate as his due. The man from a subordinate position in another department goes by the same train, with clean hands and a black coat. He may risk the workmen's ticket, but he does so with a sense of guilt, and the fear that somewhere down the line he will be pounced upon by an inspector compelled to disburse double the sum expended by the workman who draws twice his salary.

RAILWAY AMENITIES.

One feature of railway travelling upon the suburban lines always amazes visitors. It is the supreme indifference of officials to the conduct of their passengers. Business houses in the City send their errand boys by train, and newspaper boys frequent the lines for getting to and from their rendezvous. The indescribably filthy language and outrageous behaviour of these young savages would not be tolerated an hour anywhere but in London. Through the thinly partitioned compartments of the trains their conversation may be heard, and it is such as would put Seven Dials at its worst to the blush. Passengers complain, no doubt, to the railway police and porters, but unless the one who makes the complaint is prepared to sacrifice a day in carrying the matter before the magistrate he might as well hold his tongue. Half a dozen filthy-mouthed brutes, whose conduct and language, were intolerable to a number of ladies awaiting the arrival of their train, were brought under the notice of an official, who comforted the objectors with the assurance that nothing could be done, unless the gates of the station were shut to keep out the rabble until train-time. The same complaisant spirit actuates the street police if one may judge from the attitude of a constable in the City yesterday who was a grinning auditor of the Rabelaisian contest between a company of road-sweepers.

THE NATIONALIST SPLIT.

MR. O'BRIEN'S RESIGNATION.

FEELING IN DUBLIN.

NOT for many a long day—not, in fact, since the date of the abondonment by the majority of his followers of the late Mr. Parnell—has the nationalist world in Ireland been so rudely shaken as by the announcement of Mr. William O'Brien that he proposes not only to resign his seat in Parliament, but also completely and finally to sever his connection with that political machine of his own creation, the United Irish League and that he has decreed the extinction of his new spaper, the "Irish People."

Mr. O'Brien's resolve has furnished rival Nationalists with another bone upon which to sharpen their fangs and it has served to convince Unionists that every Nationalist who endeavours to instil the principles of moderation and of toleration into his particular following must needs be prepared for political assassination at the hands of the opposing faction. If two years ago any man had prophesied that within a short space of time Irish landlords would look upon Mr. O'Brien as a Nationalist of distinctly moderate views, that man's sanity would have been called into question and if even twelve months ago an Irish Unionist had ventured to predict the speedy arrival of the day when Mr. O'Brien's withdrawal from public life would occasion regret in Irish Unionist circles, he would have been regarded as suspect; and yet both things have come to pass. Mr. O'Brien, the Mad Mullah of the Parnellite split, the founder of the United Irish League, and the implacable foe of England and of all things English, has been driven from political life because he has had the honesty and courage to admit the claims of the landlords to equitable treatment under the Land Act, and because he has sought to expose the nefarious designs of the men who would contrive to use the Irish tenant as a footstool.

"In this column during the past two years declarations and actions of Mr. O'Brien and of his fellow-Nationalists have been held up to well-deserved censure. But when Mr. O'Brien has shown through long months, during which he has been subjected to all manner of attacks from his fellow-Nationalists—attacks in which the basest of motives for his advocacy of moderation in Irish political life and of fair dealing as between tenant and landlord have been imputed to him—when he has given an earnest of his desire to work for the well-being of Ireland, I would be the last by my silence to acquiesce in the triumph of the "Freeman's Journal and, for the moment of Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, and Davitt. It is just possible that Mr. O'Brien's self-effacement may not lead to immediate development in the Irish party, though in view of the action of the Cork branch of the United Irish League, which the other night at a special meeting denounced the "Freeman's Journal" in all the moods and of rumour which reaches me from a trustworthy quarter that Mr. John Redmond contemplates retiring from public life, it would be the most gratuitous form of folly to indulge in prophesy.

Mr. O'Brien's resolve in regard to the future of his newspaper is a most serious error upon his part and, viewed from the standpoint of champions of the Land Act, since the passage of the Bill the Irish people has striven to act as the brake upon the Nationalist coach, and with its disappearance there is nothing to prevent that vehicle rushing headlong down-hill, carrying the purchase measure with it to destruction. Mr. O'Brien has placed it upon record that "the spirit of all the" Freeman's innumerable writings since the Land Conference, throughout the Parliamentary stages of the Bill, and since it passed into law, is a spirit of denunciation so implacable that it has never been able to frame a single sentence of honest praise for the measure, which the directory regards as the greatest ever wrung from the English Parliament. If Mr. Wyndham ever had any doubts as to the attitude of the "Freeman's Journal" towards him personally and towards his measure, Mr. O'Brien's opinion can scarcely fail to bring conviction home to him.

OPINIONS OF THE IRISH PRESS.

The "Irish Times" (U.), commenting on Mr. W. O'Brien's retirement from political life, says:—He has done the right thing at the wrong time. If he had given up political life five years, before he started the United Irish League, he would have preserved his health, saved his money and have conferred a conspicuous benefit on his country.

"Dublin Daily Express" (U):—Mr. O'Brien's latest withdrawal, be it temporary or otherwise, derives a great deal of significance from the situation which has brought it about. Mr. Redmond's position as nominal leader has certainly not been rendered easier or more secure by the flight of his colleague.

"Freeman's Journal" (N.):—That such a man should feel it necessary from any cause to drop out of the national movement, must be a matter for great regret, but that regret, arising from the universal belief in the sincerity of his motives and the grateful remembrances of the length and magnitude of his services to the national cause, will be aggravated by the terms in which the announcement of his resignation has been conveyed to the world.

"Irish Daily Independent" (N.):—Mr. O'Brien once more announces his resignation, but he has done this so often that the public will receive with natural incredulity his present announcement of retirement from public life. We prefer not to treat too seriously his threatened retirement; and, therefore, in dealing with a political existence happily not closed, we are entitled to remain Mr. O'Brien that he is suffering now for the mistakes and follies against which he was constantly warned by those he so cruelly assailed and expelled.

MR. REDMOND'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Redmond, when seen by a "Dublin Daily Express" representative on the subject, would make no statement at present.

MR. DAVITT'S VIEW.

Mr. Michael Davitt said: There may be good reasons in Mr. O'Brien's mind for the step has taken, I am sorry that Mr. O'Brien has resigned, and at present I am at a loss to know why he should have done so.

TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting was held on Nov. 2 at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when Sir A. Scoble presided, and Mr. T. Durant Beighton read a paper on "The Modern History of Trial by Jury in India."

Mr. Beighton stated that his paper was based upon his own experience as sessions judge in six out of the seven Bengal districts to which the system had been extended. The origin was found in the first code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, which made verdicts practically final, and left the extension of trial by jury in the hands of local Governments. This was a cardinal error, producing astonishing varieties of classification by the different Governments. Thus in Madras only offences against property were triable by jury: and in Bengal offences against the person, including murder. The experiment was watched by the authorities responsible for its working, and its inherent defects were not long in manifesting themselves. The worst effects emanating from the prejudice and superstition of native jurors was the acquittal of murders in the teeth of the clearest evidence. These were but imperfectly grappled with Sir James Stephen's Amended Code (1872), which empowered sessions judges to refer to the High Court cases in which the verdict returned was manifestly subversive of the ends of justice. Offences against the State and by public servants were everywhere in India excluded from the cognisance of a jury. A jury, moreover, were subjected to every sort of pressure, which, in the comparatively low development of public morals they were often unable to resist. In one case he knew that the entire jury were bribed by both sides. Indians were often morbidly sentimental when confronted with the duty of pronouncing in capital cases, and many influential sects cherished a religious prejudice against taking life in any circumstances. While a cold-blooded murderer too often escaped his doom, the poor wretch who stood charged with any grave offence against property was apt to receive short shrift and to be condemned on the flimsiest evidence. The code of 1898 did not correct most of the evils resulting from the jury system. He suggested that a sessions judge should be empowered, where he dissented from a verdict, to ascertain the jury's reasons for their decision. Where a verdict had been shown to be palpably perverse he thought Local Governments should withdraw offences belonging to that category from the cognisance of a jury for a fixed period in that particular district.

The chairman admitted that he favoured the system of trial by jury, yet the defect he saw in India was the abruptness with which it was introduced. The system was, he considered, a great success, when they remembered that it was only brought out in 1842, and that no great cause had appeard for absolutely condemning it.

Sir C. Elliot approved of the recommendations made by Mr. Beighton.

Sir W. Wedderburn, who was Judge at Poona, when the system was introduced, declared that he was very glad of the assistance of a jury in cases where the evidence was conflicting. He thought the people of India approved of trial by jury because it was a protection from police oppression. The debate closed with a short reply from Mr. Beighton, and the passing of a vote of thanks to him and to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 23.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1280—Dikshit and D—Bhugvandas Valrjee vs Bai Gangabai and others Mansukhlal J and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

614/02—Bicknell M and M—Panel Beier and others vs Chotalal Javerdas—K B Shroff.

254/02—K B Shroff—Hurgowan Ramji and others vs Bhutt Vulubhram Rutneshwar—B K and G and Little and Co.

Summary suits to be heard in Chambers.

191/02—S B and Noble—George Soutur vs Essabhoy Mulla Adjeally.

275/02—Craigie L and O—W and A Graham and Co vs Nundji Damodar.

571/02—In person—Nowla Doonga and others vs J F Major.

553/02—Payne and Co—Mary Jacson vs Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan.

Originating Summons for disposal.

472/97—Tyabjee D and Co—Dharamchund Godychund vs Chotalal Hurookhund—Edgelow G and W.

597/98—S B Noble—Luktuma Talla and others vs Balkrishna Sazba.

377/99—Jehangir and S—Merbai vs Mahomedbhai Rahimtulla and others.

632/99—Matubhai J and M—Amthalal Ghellabhoy vs Rangildas Dulabdas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

2-02—Smetham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Bruno F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

832-03—Mulla and M—Virjee Bhojraj and another vs a Dhuntee widow.

552-03—Captain and V—Sorabjee Rustomjee Batliwala vs Kalkooshroo M—Hosrasmanck

693-01—Muljee and D—Jaikorebai widow and others vs Hajee Cassum Moosajee and others—Nanu and H

793.01—Mulla and M—Assub Abdul Kadar and another vs Kulsumbi—Tabjee D and Co.

101.02—In person—Rama Govind Bhaskar vs Purshotum Bahajee Patkari—In person.

21.01—Mansukhlal D and J—the Soonderdas S and W Co vs Naromdas Canjee—S B Noble.

338.99—The Kurdas and Co—Kulmjee Jairam Narronjee and others vs Khadirbur Hurridas and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

595-02—Hiralal D Sittaram Sawlis vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D

455-02—Payne and Co—Mounulal Kurson vs Gangaram Rauji and others—Hirgilal D and Daphtary and F

671-01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubn Lalchand and another vs Jaimadas Narondas and others—Edgelow G and W.

279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Banishanker K and G

68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another

76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another

333-02—Bakrishna V N K—Shive Shanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji H and K

194-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W

488-01—Manshukhlal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W

262.02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakarchand and another vs Lukhmidas Narayen and others—Wadia and G, and D and F

210.02—Mashowjee and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovvrudas Jugjiwandas and another—Matubhai J and N and in person.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

After the Appeal Court.

Long Causes.

306.00—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs The Gadag Cotton S and W Co Limited—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

167.03—Kanga and P—Navrojee Nusservanjee Thoothee vs Bapoojee Dossabhoy Patel Co Limited and others—K D Shroff and Edgelow G and W.

3-9.02—Edgelow G and W—Govindjee A nersey and another vs Foolbai widow and others—Payne and Co.

241.03—Nanu and H—Bai Sakarbai widow vs Bai Poonjabai widow and others Umwalla and P.

691.93—Thakordas and Co—Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Dawood vs Mirja Gurubai Hamid—Edgelow G and W.

400.03—Muljee and D—Kuravahu widow vs Mithabai widow

353.03—Mulla and M—Tribhowandas Gangadas vs Gafoorkhan Dawokuan Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

After the Appeal Court.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

249—Artishir H D and Co—Jacob Issac David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson—Part heard

Commercial Cause

628-03—Smetham B and N—Sir George Cotton Knight and others vs Nirmal Sinbharam and others

Long Causes

238/03—Payne and Co—Luckmidas Naronjee vs Percy F Fischer—Wadia G and Co.

347.03—Wadia G and Co—Percy F Fischer vs Lukhmidas Naronjee—Payne and Co.

448-01—Malvi H and M—Narsadabai vs Purshotum Madon and others—Craigie L and O.

634-00—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Motiwhu alias Nanabai vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co

604-02—Payne and Co—Seedick Hoosein and another vs Haji Sookoman Abdul Waheb and others—Edgelow G and W and Smetham B and N and Little and Co

362-03—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsandas Karamsey—Payne and Co

523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallabai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer

638-01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Jai vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jai—Jehangir and S

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	8	7	82
Same date last year	20	22	110

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	11	8	67
Total plague deaths to date	263,606	215,640	
Same date last year	19	17	104

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The Plague Prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on Friday as under:—Mohpani (Central Province), 30 doses; Nagpur, 501, doses; and Cawnpore, 100 doses.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,198 tons, Captain G R Satchell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Vienna, 2,853 tons, Captain L White, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 13th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Dagbestan, 2,212 tons, Captain E B Todd, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 11th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE City Line steamer City of Bombay, 2,941 tons' Captain F Snow, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs Saunder and Mr Scott as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3,831 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Moloney, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Jeddah 8th November via Aden, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3,658 tons, Captain T Wilkens, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hamburg 18th October via Antwerp, with a general cargo, 11 cases explosives and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, and the following passengers:—Mr Sarelolf, Mr F N Watt, Mr and Mrs Forbster, Mr N B Colabawala and 55 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 19th November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigadier General Bingham, Captain Bartholomew, Major Mollison, Miss McKinzi, Miss Duffy, Mr and Mrs Roberts Mr H Somputy, Mr Revd Bruden, Sorabjee Bhai Kuthanand, and 175 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Meteor	2546	Vedinskl			A Montcobott
Nance	3534	Corran			T M & Co
Pekin	2032	Longden			P & O Co
Fazal Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Roberts			P & O Co
Zaire		DaCosta			Portuguese Gunboat
Palitana	1934	Lonarchand			M M & Co
Nuddea	1841	Scott			M M & Co
Lalpoora	762	Rickford			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	3374	Goodey			Bombay Co
Boscombe	2433	Taylor			K N & Co
Huzara	1336	Trouson			M M & Co
Mazagon	2260	Hall			P & O Co
Ziliah	2412	Rees			T M & Co
Sirdhana	2073	Robinson			M M & Co
Alboin	650	Dunlop			F F U & Co
Byculla	1082	Addenbrooke			M M & Co
Queen Louise	2170	Hebo			Bombay Co
Kapurthala	720	Bamber			M M & Co
Argentos	3658	Wilkens			Glade & Co
Oriental	3985	Spicer			P & O Co
Dagestan	2212	Todd			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ched.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C	Djibouti	3720	Prual	Havre	4-12	K N & Co
G	Naderi	1166	Metcalfe	R S Ports	12-11	G & T S N Co
H	Ilkera	1661	La Ima Gund	Aden	23-11	M M & Co
K	Valetta	2274	Peel	Aden	23-11	K N & Co
M	Mozaffari	1387	Moloney		18 & P	S N Co
N	Kinshin Maru	2389	Harrison	Japan	23-11	N Y Kaisha
Q	Somali	1263	Biron	Zanzibar	19-11	A Ollis Son
P	Monsoori	1785	Hamilton	R S Ports	24-11	B & P S N Co
Q	Springwell	1925	Chisholm	Antwerp	6-12	M M & Co

Alongside K.

Pari	287	Raffin		H Ahmed

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ched.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
1	Olympia	3269	Ostorne	Liverpool	26-11	W & A G & Co
4	City of Bombay	2941	Snow	Karachi	23-11	K N & Co
7	Imperator	2260	Mosca	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Bodlewell	2369	Court	Hamburg	5-11	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	29-11	P & O Co
15	Provincia	2260	Thumin	Marseilles	29-11	T M & Co
16	Labuan	2241	Gardner	Hull	2-12	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Rickford	Karachi	23-11 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Dagestan s	Todd	Calcutta, Nov 11
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Jeddah, Nov 8
	Argenfels s	Wilkens	Hamburg, Oct 8
21	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden, Nov 16
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Nov 19
	Vienna s	White	Calcutta, Nov 13

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Warrior s	Tindale	Antwerp and London
	Afghan s	Dexter	Mauritius, &c
	Pondit s	Crebbin	Calcutta
	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden
	Owarka s	Nielsen	Karachi
22	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta

The steamer City of Bombay, Captain Snow, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Karachi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Doo, Balduino left Aden for Pesewa on the morning of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—155 bales wool S J Mahomed; 4690 cwt cotton seed J A Bagbie and Co; 90 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 180 bales wool M Rattansey; 43 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 63 bales wool C Joosub; 2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 156 bales cotton waste and rags Fragjee Heerjee and Co; 200 cwt oilseed Bacer and Kraree.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—56 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 29 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 4916 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 9 bales skins M S Abdoola.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—6 drums chaulmogra oil Kemp and Co.

FOR HULL.

Labuan s—3609 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—4000 cwt rapeseed Isla and Co; 4900 cwt castor seed and 3013 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—4000 linseed, 2000 cwt rapeseed and 3000 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers; 1004 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 108 cwt coffee M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2200 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 1000 cwt poppyseed, 1000 cwt linseed, 300 cwt mustardseed and 600 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Provincia s—1960 cwt poppyseed, 3740 cwt jowari, 5000 cwt mowraseed, 1200 cwt castorseed and 14000 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers; 850 cwt castorseed S J de Souza and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton Gill and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinshin Maru s—505 bales cotton Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton H S N Talati and Co; 710 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 23rd November.

There will be a Parade at the Riding School to-morrow the 24th inst., at 7 a.m. Dress.—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd November.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week.
No. 1 Coy Sergt R B Lenaham next for duty Corpl T Saunders.
No. 2 Coy Sergt P Hunter, next for duty Sergt W Thomson.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
Tuesday at 6-30 p.m., and Thursday at 8-45 p. m.—Gun and Squad drill.
No. 2 Coy—(Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

By Order,
H. G. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd November.

1. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the Telegraph Quarters Waudby Road, at 5 p. m. on Wednesday the 25th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.
2. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College grounds at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant; also on Wednesday the 25th instant at the J J Hospital at 5-15 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.
3. A B and C Companies will parade to-morrow (Tuesday) evening on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p.m. Dress plain Clothes—With Rifles and Side Arms.
Volunteers of other Companies who may wish can attend this parade.
4. The G I P Ry Volunteers Range at Ghat Cooper is now closed to the Corps until further orders and no shooting can take place there.
The Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as under:—
Tuesday the 24th instant at 6-30 a. m.
Thursday the 26th instant at 6-30 a. m.
Saturday the 28th instant at 6-30 a. m.
The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take early advantage of this, and Section Commanders are requested to get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours

Find Instant Relief and Speedy Cure

In Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chafings and weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative conditions, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION ORIGINAL

WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Amenia, and all Female Complaints, by the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. The 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of imit

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

R. DITMAR'S

NEW CATALOGUE

JUST COMPLETED AND ISSUED

POST FREE TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYERS

ON APPLICATION.

The new Price list contains many patterns of Kerosine lamps of the latest style.

A GOOD SELECTION of ELECTRIC FITTINGS,

KEROSINE-HEATING STOVES, VERY NICE SILK AND LACE SHADES, Etc.,

ALL PRICES REDUCED!

R. DITMAR,

BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¼ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OFFICES IN INDIA,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS,

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

BIG

TRADE MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

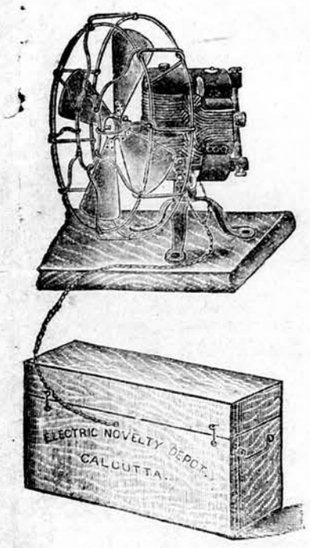
REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S:**

⅓ OF OUR LIFE IS SPENT IN BED.



ELECTRIC TABLE FANS.

Fan motor M. 9 in. brass blades, no guard. Complete with Battery, wire and charge	... Rs.	40
Do. Improved Motor, with guard	... ,,	60
Fan Motor K, superior quality and finish	... ,,	80
Do. larger size, best quality and finish	... ,,	100

Recharges As. 6 per cell.

ELECTRIC BELL SET.

Complete with battery, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC SCARF PIN.

Complete with battery, lamp, cord and push ... ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATED ROSE.

Complete with battery, rose, cord and push ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC WALKING STICK.

Complete with battery, cane, lamp and charge ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC HANGING LAMP.

Complete with battery, box, lamp, wire, beautiful fancy colour shade and charge ... ...Rs. 20

"EVER READY" CYCLE LAMP.

Complete with battery, lamp, and reflector ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC CARRIAGE LAMP.

Complete with battery, box, lamp, and cord ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT

170, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,

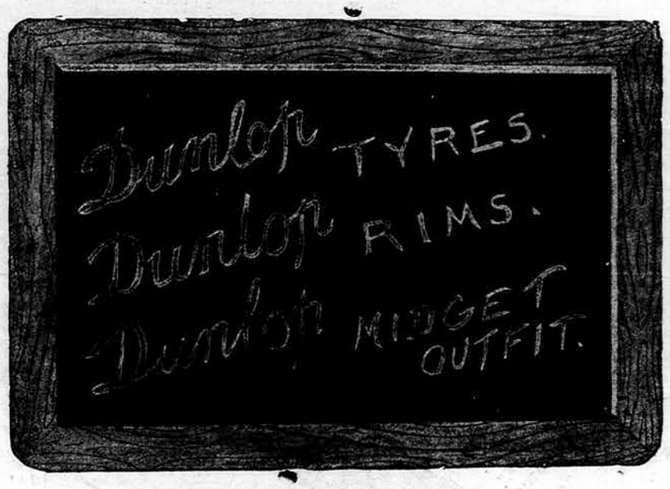
CALCUTTA.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it



See this trade mark

on air tubes and covers.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

Rs. 100 REWARD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, the Proprietors of

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

Information to be given to—

ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, *Solicitors,*

6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using 'Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop;

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

BOMBAY.

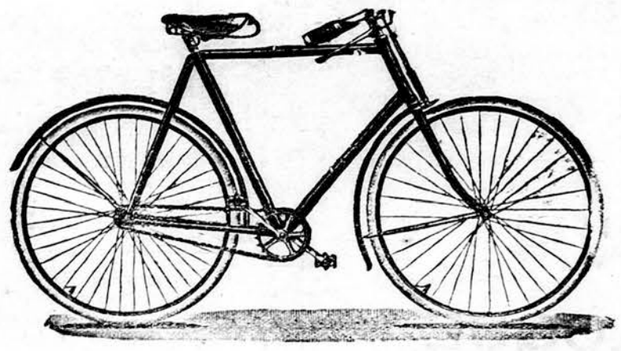
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. BOMBAY.

BICYCLES & ALL ACCESSORIES ATHELETIC GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

12 Bicycles at Clearance Prices.

Our Stock of Bicycles Must be Cleared



All Machines of Highest Grade.

and to effect this we have reduced our prices to

LESS THAN WHOLESALE RATES.

Best finish, best materials, best workmanship. The produce of the best firms in England and America. This is the very best value ever offered in Bombay.

NOTE OUR REDUCED PRICES.

THE "RUNWELL" BYCYCLE English manufacture, best finish, enamelled black with gold. All the latest improvements. Front rim brakes, Bramptors saddle, Warwick tyres, etc., etc. ORIGINAL PRICE Rs. 155. REDUCED PRICE **Rs. 115**

THE WHITELAW BICYCLE A High grade Machine of American manufacture, fitted with G. & J. Tyres, brake, mudguards, reversible handles and all latest improvements. ORIGINAL PRICE Rs. 110. REDUCED PRICE **Rs. 97-8**

THE EMPIRE BICYCLE The cheapest reliable bicycle ever placed upon the market. We have sold an enormous quantity of these Machines and every one has given complete satisfaction. ORIGINAL PRICE Rs. 95. REDUCED PRICE **Rs. 85**

CALL AND SEE THESE BARGAINS AT **WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,** 32, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH!

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST, BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

100 Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS.

5 Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED, AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED, AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20 NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan t the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

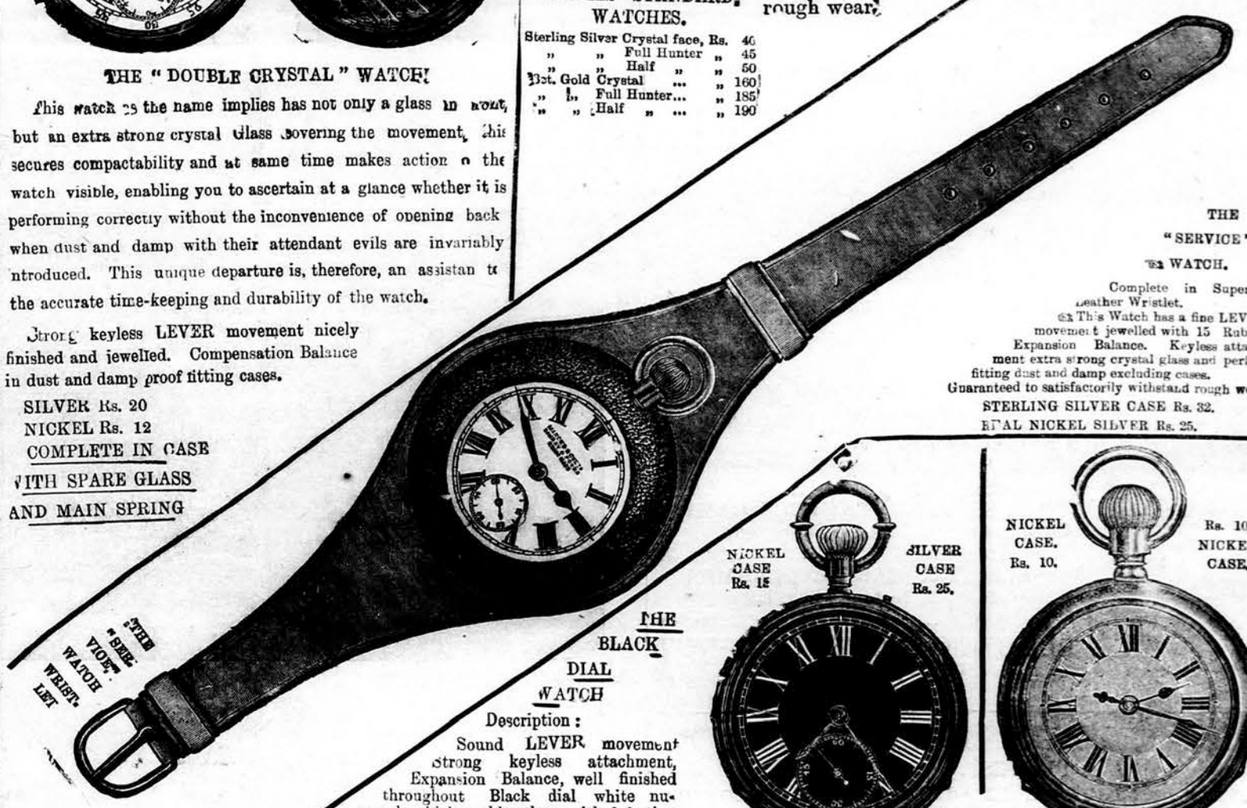
Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
"	" Full Hunter	" 45
"	" Half	" 50
Best Gold Crystal	...	" 160
"	" Full Hunter...	" 185
"	" Half ...	" 190

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES. GOLD AND SILVER.

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET Silver Rs. 32 Nickel Rs. 25



THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.

BEAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

"THE SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32 Nickel, Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. BOMBAY & POONA.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

"APENTA" B.G.

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

183

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRANT, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co: 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 55, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co